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20 P. C. Levy Reaffirmed; Postwar Equality Urged; Vegetable Mart Hard Hit

The World's Day—March 17, 1943

Washington: 20 P. C. Tax Levy Formally Reported

A 20 per cent withholding levy against taxable portions of wages and salaries has been formally reported to the House by the Ways and Means Committee in a draft bill omitting any abatement of income taxes. [Financial Page.]

Tire rationing has been liberalized for the second time. Price Administrator Brown has made Grade II tires available to drivers with mileage allowances exceeding 240 miles a month. Previously the requirement was 560 miles.

Detailed pronouncements on postwar policy are opposed at this time by President Roosevelt, he indicated while emphasizing his prime aim to win the war and work toward broad objectives.

The Agriculture Department announced the formation of "the standing Agricultural Committee of Canada and the United States," to help co-ordinate policies on production and distribution of foodstuffs.

A $6,280,000,000 deficiency bill has been passed by Congress with final Senate action. Included are contract authorizations for 2,161 cargo ships costing $2,173,000,000. To care for babies born to wives of enlisted men, $1,200,000 is allowed.

Concerned lest innocent citizens face prosecution unfairly, the House Rules Committee held up for further study legislation—known as "The War Security Act"—to tighten the antisabotage laws and to impose the capital penalty for offenses against the national safety.

The House Rules Committee approved the Steagall bill to prohibit the inclusion of benefit payments in calculating ceiling prices for agricultural commodities. The Committee deferred action on a companion measure to require that increases in farm labor costs likewise be taken into consideration in fixing prices under the 1942 anti-inflation law.

Absenteeism among war plant workers would be curbed under legislation approved 19 to 7 by the House Naval Committee.

In Europe: Postwar Planning Equality Urged

Count Edward Raczynski, Foreign Minister of the Polish Government in exile, asks that small nations be given equal participation with the major powers in postwar planning.

Gen. Francisco Franco declared that objectives of the World War were changed with the entry of Russia into the conflict and that it is now "a war to the death" which may last six or eight years.

The Netherlands Bible Society has been permitted to resume its work after being closed down, the Religious News Service reports from Geneva.

Athens workers went on general strike in protest to the dispatch of Greek workmen to Germany, according to a Moscow report recorded by the Columbia Broadcasting System, with mass demonstrations in the streets.

Swiss citizens in Bulgaria have been requested by the Swiss Minister in Sofia to send wives and children back to Switzerland as soon as possible, although no explanation has been given of the sudden request.

Resignation of Vice-Premier Panayiotis Canelopoulos and hurried journey of King George II and Premier Emanuel Tsouderos to Cairo were seen in London as bringing to a head long-standing differences in the Greek Government in exile. [Page 16.]

Boston: Fresh Vegetables May Disappear

Fresh fruits and vegetables will practically disappear from Boston markets unless OPA regulations are changed immediately, according to George Alpert, Counsel for the Boston Market Terminal. [Page 2.]

The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks today won the right to represent the employees of the Boston Market Terminal in all labor disputes over the Food Service Sales Drivers, a local of the Teamsters' Union, by a vote of 47 to 42. [Page 2.]

Operators of huge truck fleets were faced today with a crack-down upon careless tire inspections which Lewis Davis, Regional Tire Rationing Chief, declared were responsible for the wasting of hundreds of tons of rubber every day. [Page 2.]

Labor: Inflation Seen If Wage Boosts Granted

Coal wage increases asked by John L. Lewis for 450,000 soft coal miners in the Appalachian area would lead inevitably to inflation if granted, Prentiss M. Brown, Price Administrator, declared at Milwaukee. [Page 3.]

In Jackson, Mich., a threatened Consumers Power Company strike affecting war industries outside Detroit and in southern Michigan has been called to the attention of the Federation Conciliation Service and the War Labor Board. Management and C. I. O. unionists failed to agree.

Restoration of a Christmas bonus has been ordered by the War Labor Board after the Horsburgh & Scott Company of Cleveland withdrew it when employees insisted on a "union security" clause.

Americas: Wallace Off on Official Flying Visit

Vice-President Wallace has taken off on his official flying visit to Costa Rica, Panama, Chile, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia.

Commodore Julio Diez Arguelles, Chief of Cuba's coastal defense forces, is making a trip to the United States on military business. Cuba is at war against the Axis.

A Puerto Rican budget asking appropriation of $27,600,000 in the fiscal year starting April 1 has been submitted to the insular Legislature by Gov. Rexford Guy Tugwell. Last year $43,300,000 was authorized, but a considerable part of this has not been spent.

A new Pan American Airways link with Guatemala City from New Orleans via Mérida, Mexico, has been approved by the Civil Aeronautics Board. A bid by American Export Airlines, Inc., was rejected on the ground its route would be longer than P. A. A.'s.

United Air Lines, through a $250,000 loan to Lineas Aereas Mineras of Mexico, has acquired an option to buy a controlling interest, W. A. Patterson, United's president, said on returning from Mexico City.

France: De Gaulle Expected to Visit Giraud

Fighting French headquarters in London announced that Gen. Charles de Gaulle would go to Algiers to confer with Gen. Henri Giraud.

In Martinique, the food situation is growing worse daily, with famine in prospect during the approaching dry season, according to refugees arriving from the island.

German and Italian troops were reported waiting to move against thousands of French youths in mountains of Haute Savoie who continued to resist efforts of French police to round them up. [Page 7.]

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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Weather Predictions

Rain

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Wednesday at 7:22 p. m.; ends Thursday at 6:24 a. m.
Dimout begins Thursday at 7:23 p. m.; ends Friday at 6:23 a. m.

Boston Hears Two Pre-War Isolationists

Hamilton Fish and the Rev. Edward L. Curran speakers at two Evacuation Day gatherings.

South Boston's Evacuation Day celebration, which has focused a sharp division over Americanism and isolationism, opened today on Dorchester Heights with an address by Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, who after a belated arrival, spoke warning against a "glorified WPA with American money" on an international scale after the war.

Representative Fish had refused an earlier invitation, at which time a storm broke here over selecting him in view of his pre-war isolationism. The Rev. Edward Lodge Curran a Roman Catholic Priest of Brooklyn, an outspoken isolationist before the attack on Pearl Harbor, who appeared here last year, returned to become the chief speaker last night at a pre-holiday dinner sponsored by the South Boston Citizens' Association.

The Reverend Mr. Curran reiterated his opposition to American participation in "policing the world" and called for the "evacuation of Communist enemies at home."

American History

Speaking briefly to an audience of 250 persons in the Hotel Gardner, the Rev. Mr. Curran, whose Evacuation Day appearance last year also caused a controversy, declared that "I am an American who prays for an American victory and an American peace."

Representtaive Fish, addressing a handful of war veterans, women, and school children who turned out despite a cold drizzle to hear his remarks on the 167th anniversary of the British evacuation from Boston, said:

"Until we know the war aims of the British Empire and Soviet Russia, it is nonsense to talk about a postwar program. We want to know what our partners plan before establishing a glorified WPA with American money."

One of the more immediate aims that Representative Fish suggested for this country was the outright acquisition of islands from Bermuda to South America for naval and air bases.

He favored asking the British Government for them as a part of the reciprocal lend-lease program.

Offers Program

Representative Fish, a Republican whose invitation to speak here drew some criticism, offered a three-point program, however, for expediting the war effort. He suggested:

1. Establishment of a Supreme War Council, composed of the United States, Great Britain, Soviet Russia, and China, with equal rights for all.
2. Immediate extension of more aid to China, particularly planes.
3. The elevation of Gen. Douglas MacArthur to supreme com-

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

Heaviest U. S. Air Raids Blast Kiska; British Receive Setback in Burma; Eden Pushes Allied Ties With Russia

Eden and Litvinoff in conference—Support is rising for approval of peace resolution.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 17—Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, today began the most urgent, though the most delicate, part of his mission to Washington—to promote a closer and fuller understanding between Great Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union on war and postwar problems.

Following five days of exploratory discussions on a wide range of immediate and future political issues with President Roosevelt, Cordell Hull, Sumner Welles, and other American leaders, Mr. Eden broadened his negotiations to take in a luncheon conference this noon with Maxim Litvinoff, the Russian Ambassador, as the first significant effort to reach the basis of a three-power United Nations agreement on the essentials of the peace.

Since it is authoritatively known that there is no dispute on any major point with China, a more precise undertaking with the Soviet Union is regarded both here and in London as the sine qua non of a satisfactory Allied peace program.

Since his arrival in the Capital Mr. Eden has described the 20-year British-Soviet alliance as a "turning point" in the relations between the two countries—relations which have been marred by recurring mutual suspicion and hostility until the Nazi invasion in the summer of 1941—and Vice-President Wallace was obviously speaking with the highest approval when he recently declared that unless the United States, Britain, and Russia show that they can live and work together another war will not be avertable.

Collaboration Necessary

It is this sense of the indispensability of effective American-British-Soviet collaboration which Mr. Eden took to his conference with Ambassador Litvinoff today and it is the hope of Washington that agreement on even Eastern European territorial claims can ultimately be reached.

Meanwhile, the proponents of the Senate resolution designed to assure the United Nations that the Congress and the Chief Executive are at one in intending that the United States co-operate fully in securing the peace indicated that they expect an aroused and articulate public opinion to crystalize behind their proposal. They are counting on the American people to show the Senate that they are prepared to support American par-

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Associated Press

How to Make Friends and Influence Peoples

A jovial "piggy-back" is given by American soldiers in China to refugee orphans they have "adopted" by paying for their meals and board. Left to right are: Lieut. G. C. Smythe, Marshall, Ark; Sergeant Russell V. White, Harrison, Ark.; Sergeant William E. Browning, Santa Rosa, Calif.; Sergeant William P. Lord, Shreveport, La., and Corp. K. J. Poulton, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Germans report that British launch major attack on Mareth Line in Tunisia.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The heaviest series of air raids ever made on the Japanese at Kiska in the Aleutians in a single day has been carried out by United States Navy airmen. Six times between dawn and dusk the squadrons drenched the Japanese with high-power bombs, leveling all installations in sight. The raid, which was announced by the Navy today, took place on Monday.

A German report that General Montgomery's Eighth Army had launched a major attack against the Mareth Line has yet to be confirmed by Allied sources. Possibly Lord Beaverbrook's statements in Parliament today that "I think the conquest of Tunis and Bizerte is not far off" has some bearing on the report.

The main activity otherwise recorded was of the Allied Air Force which sent Flying Fortresses after an Axis convoy crossing the Sicilian Straits and blasted Gabès, the Mareth Line, and other points. Heavy rains precluded fighting in the north.

A British setback among the rugged mountains of the Burma coast, across the bay from Calcutta, has driven Marshal Wavell's forces to the coast and northward back toward India. The Japanese attack northward from Rathedaung clearly was intended to push the British farther back from their base at Akyab, 50 or so miles below.

Marshal Wavell's purpose is clearly to hold the position unchanged until the Allies are ready for a major advance and to prevent the Japanese from assembling forces at Akyab which might threaten India. A setback of these dimensions, therefore, is not serious, so long as the British operations continue to "contain" the Japanese.

In Russia, although the Red forces are still pushing forward west of Moscow and have gained new towns halfway between Vyazma and the great stronghold of Smolensk, German resistance is becoming increasingly stubborn.

Well-placed pockets of machine gunners and large numbers of tanks, accompanied by small squads of riflemen, are making the Russian advance difficult and costly. Nevertheless, the Russians are reported to have a large accumulation of troops to the west of the Dnieper River above Smolensk, which may make their weight felt.

The Germans, however, are reported bringing up large numbers of tanks, motorized infantry, and dive bombers with a view to breaking through the new Russian defenses on the Donets River below Kharkov. It is at this point that the Red Army has for the moment halted the German drive. The Germans seem determined to recover their old base at Rostov at all costs.

Pacific Call: 'Just a Few More Planes'

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The whole question of whether the Allied High Command is devoting a large enough share of its men and planes and guns and ships to the war against Japan has been brought insistently to the foreground by two developments:

The continued increase of Japanese concentrations along the line of Japanese-held islands which hangs over Australia's room and which was expressed in the raid yesterday by 49 Japanese planes on Port Darwin and the 15-plane attack on Obo Bay just south of Buna on New Guinea.

The arrival in Washington of Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney, Commander of Allied Air Forces in the Southwest Pacific, and of Maj. Gen. Richard K. Sutherland, Chief of Staff to General MacArthur.

The raid on Darwin, one of the heaviest since the first attack a year ago when they came over with nearly 150 planes, is interpreted in Australia as indicating a determined enemy attempt to knock out the town which has become the main Allied air and sea base of Northern Australia. It also gives substance to repeated Australian contentions that Washington and London's preoccupation with the war against Germany has resulted in a dangerous neglect of the Far Eastern enemy.

Other Commands Affected

At the moment Australia and General MacArthur's lieutenants here are far from being the only suitors in Washington for more attention to the Pacific. Other com-

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

De Gaulle Is Favorable To Giraud Union Parley

LONDON, March 17 (AP)—The French National Committee announced today that Gen. Charles de Gaulle was expected to leave shortly for Algiers to confer with Gen. Henri Giraud on cementing a union of all Frenchmen who are fighting the Axis.

Churchill sees way clear to full French accord: Page 8.

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United States Forces in North Africa

ALGIERS, Algeria, March 17—Since Gen. Henri Giraud's declaration March 14, officers of the French North African Army have not been obliged to take the oath of allegiance to Marshal Pétain before assuming their commissions, I was informed authoritatively today.

Less than a week ago, in one case about which I have exact details, a young prospective officer on the way through the training course refused to sign the oath. He said he wished to consult his parents first. The officer in charge of the proceedings said: "This is an order—you don't go out of this room until you sign—I will take all the responsibility."

The candidate for the commission had no alternative but to sign and now has the same sword of Damocles hanging over his head as the rest of the officers of the French African Army.

In French military circles here, strong criticism has been expressed over General Giraud's declaration. The Commander in Chief's pledge to annul discriminatory legislation introduced here since June 22, 1940, to restore electoral machinery, and to guarantee that the future government of Metropolitan France shall be by the people and for the people is regarded by many officers as a tragic mistake which shifts the potential administrative influence unwisely far toward the left.

In certain instances, I am told, violent personal recation against this "mistake" has taken the form of threatened disapproving gestures too drastic not to be taken seriously. Among such military thought General Giraud is seen to be following the path that led to France's weakness and downfall in this war.

Officers critical of General Giraud's declaration say it will put the political fate of French Africa, and later of France itself, in the hands of their less-stable elements. Persons who think this way believe that the greatest stabilizing power in French affairs today is the French Army—which now means France's African Army.

The French Army was described to me by a highly placed French officer here as a gyroscope that in the past has offset many dangers to the balance of France during the swing and counterswing between political extremes. French Army officers with whom I have talked, including Gen. Alphonse Juin, Commander in Chief of land forces under General Giraud; Gen. Louis Koelz, commanding French troops in the Tunisian line, and Gen. Auguste Noguès, Resident General of Morocco, insist that it is not a soldier's part at this time to be concerned with politics. A soldier's one aim, they say, is the prosecution of war.

Other members of the French-African community who are not content with the status quo, however, have had dire misgivings on account of this very slogan: "Now is the time for war, not politics."

Offer to de Gaulle

They have feared an indefinite shelving of their problems. General Giraud's declaration has promised most of them the opportunity to make the influence of liberal thought felt in administrative affairs here as soon as his assurances of March 14 are implemented by action.

De Gaullists here—meaning persons of many political opinions between the extreme right and the extreme left—felt badly about General Giraud's failure to mention General de Gaulle while outlining guarantees for the future of France. But the sting of this omission was relieved somewhat today

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1,000-Bomber Raids Daily Soon Due to Blast Reich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 17—Thousand-bomber raids will be fitted regularly into the round-the-clock bombing of Germany as soon as the Royal Air Force and the United States Air Forces solve the three "P's" of Production, Priorities and Petrol.

Before four-figure fleets become a regular instrument of devastation over Germany, British production of "truckhorse" bombers must be pushed to the peak, construction of bigger and better American aerial battleships must be accelerated, both types must be concentrated in Britain against the competing demands of the Middle East and the Pacific, and the gasoline must be poured into the British Isles.

This is the view of British and American bomber experts here. They do not say that the joint chiefs of staff have decided to amass sufficient aerial strength in Britain to make frequent 1,000-plane raids immediately possible. They do say that this is how it will be done as soon as global strategy permits, and that even now the destructiveness of raids over the Reich is steadily increasing.

157 Fliers Are Honored

The longest list of honors yet awarded to raiders over Germany, just released at London, testifies to the growing strength of the bombing offensive. The names of 157 men are included, enough to take an entire heavy bomber squadron over Germany with eight men to each plane.

Commenting on the figures of destruction released by Sir Archibald Sinclair, British Air Secretary on March 11, Air Commodore H. N. Thornton, air attaché here, said the four-figure raids would be resumed as soon as necessary planes could be assembled.

There is no question of Britain not havng sufficient air fields. There is no question of the big raids being poor strategy as regards either plane losses or damage wrought.

On the basis of experience, the R. A. F. would prefer to saturate a target with a single, half-hour 1,000-plane raid than bomb it for 20 nights with 50 planes a night. Saturation of the target demol-

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Postwar Role of Soviet Russia Weighed

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 17—The problem of Soviet Russia's position in postwar Europe is fast becoming a dominant factor, not only in the diplomatic councils of the Allied Governments here, but even to a certain extent in Anglo-American relations as well.

A number of new developments emphasize the importance of this question of relations with Russia:

1. Prime Minister Churchill was asked in Parliament today: "Whether in view of the present trend in German propaganda, namely, that a German defeat meant a Bolshevized Europe, the Government would issue a White Paper, preferably in association with the U. S. S. R. and other powers of the United Nations, emphasizing their pledges that, as set out in the Atlantic Charter and elsewhere, complete liberty to settle their own form of government without external influence was to be afforded to all countries, occupied, unoccupied, satellite and even enemy, when purged."

'Red Bogey' Persists

This elaborately and carefully worded query is in fact a reflection of the fact that, to put it plainly, the "Red bogey" is beginning to worry many persons here. The Prime Minister replied that he didn't think it was necessary at the present time to add to declarations made by the British and United States Governments and by Premier Stalin on behalf of the U. S. S. R.

2. Reports from Washington published here today emphasized the importance of the meeting of Mr. Anthony Eden with the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, and declared that conviction is increasing in the United States that one of the chief missions of the British Foreign Secretary is to make clear to America the basis and scope of Britain's relations with Soviet Russia.

3. Count Raczynski, Polish Ambassador to Britain and acting foreign Minister, has issued a strong statement opposing what he sees as a dangerous tendency on the part of the Big Four—Britain, Russia, the United States and China—to impose a postwar settlement on the smaller countries.

In part, Count Raczynski denounced the treatment of the postwar problem of Europe as set forth in the leader in The Times, of London, of March 10.

Security for Continent

This editorial warned against any attempt to ignore the fact that Russia must play a leading part in any postwar system on the continent.

On Britain and Russia, The Times declared, "rests a pre-eminent responsibility for European security. This is the sense and significance of the Eden-Molotoff treaty of May last. If Britain's frontier is on the Rhine it might just as pertinently be said—though it hasn't, in fact, been said—that Russian's frontier is on the Oder and in the same sense."

It was the implication behind this last sentence that European Governments here, and particularly the Poles, have protested against. They see in it rightly or wrongly the same sort of policy which led to Munich.

And they maintain this view de-

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Knox: Navy Craft Output Soars

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—Production of every type of naval craft is ahead of schedule with the sole exception of escort vessels, Navy Secretary Frank Knox told a Senate committee, adding that some vessels are coming off the ways fully a year ahead of original expectations.

"We have battleships, carriers, cruisers, and destroyers coming into commission very rapidly now," he said. "Our strength is being augmented very fast."

His statement was contained in testimony, made public today, on a $4,300,000,000 supplemental naval appropriation bill.

Secretary Knox said production of escort craft had been interrupted about six months ago "by a program of building landing craft."

Assistant Secretary Ralph A. Bard reported that for the whole year 1942, some 430,000 man-hours were lost in shipyards by strikes. In contrast, he said, 15,700,000 man-hours were lost by absenteeism alone in December.

"Of course," he added, "those figures on absenteeism include all absenteeism. . . . We take off about 50 per cent from absenteeism figures for authorized absenteeism, but even so, you see the percentage is tremendous in loss from absenteeism as against strikes."

In Burma:

New Battle Rages Along Mayu River

The new Battle of Burma flamed with greater intensity as British headquarters reported 30 hours of fighting along the Mayu River, 12 miles north of Rathedaung, while American fliers ranged far and wide over the Japanese-conquered territory to bomb railway bridges, highways, and truck convoys.

The British communiqué tersely reported a series of clashes on the east bank of the Mayu River, where reinforced Japanese troops were attacking Field Marshal Sir Archibald P. Wavell's forces.

The communiqué said there was no general change in the situation, indicating the British Imperials

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Warning on Tire Violations Given to Truck Operators

Operators of large trucking fleets were warned today by Lewis Davis, Regional Tire Rationing Chief, that company-bossed tire inspectors were ignoring the basic rules for tire conservation and thus wasting hundreds of tons of rubber every week in the careless use of truck tires.

The warning came as part of a general crack-down upon truck company tire inspections which Mr. Davis declared were endangering the nation's supply of rubber. It was based upon reports by OPA tire examiners, checking on the work of fleet inspectors, which showed excessive wear of tires before they were turned in for new ones or for recappings, of tires being used under conditions inviting extreme wear like improper inflation and poor rims, and of other violations of rules basic to tire conservation.

At least 50 per cent of the reports already in the hands of the Rationing Chief indicated indifference on the part of fleet management or their inspectors to the urgent need for tire conservation, Mr. Davis complained.

The immediate penalty imposed by the rationing office is the withdrawal of the rights of fleet inspections by company inspectors appointed by the OPA at the behest of the company. Exercise of this penalty automatically throws upon fleet operators the extreme inconvenience of individual tire inspections at local inspection stations used by motorists.

In many instances, the management itself is not aware of its tire waste. There is a tendency by company inspectors to "go easy" in reporting tire wear, thus increasing the company's applications for new tires. And by keeping track of the new tires allocated to the trucks, OPA examiners can easily fix responsibility for excessive wear upon individual operators.

"Some of the conditions under which the trucks are being operated," said Mr. Davis, "constitute suicide for the tires. These conditions must stop not merely for the conservation of tires but for the economy in trucking operations which puts more money in the pockets of the management."

There are 8,200 inspectors under the supervision of the Rationing Chief covering all types of large fleets of trucks. They are supposed to keep track of the wear on every tire and see that it is turned in for recapping before it is too late.

The inspectors are also supposed to check every use to which the tire is put and see that it operates under conditions conducive to maximum wear. There are penalties attached to truck owners for wilful abusing of tires. But so far these penalties have been avoided, while special emphasis is placed by the Rationing Chief upon education in the care of tires.

Inspectors are actually company-hired and company-bossed employees. Hence, they are responsible to truck operators more than to the Rationing Chief. His power with them is merely to deprive them of the rights to being classified as "authorized" OPA inspectors. A corps of OPA examiners keeps check on the inspectors. It is the reports of the examiners that indicate to Mr. Davis the weaknesses in the system.

Rail Clerks' Union Wins Terminal Test

By a vote of 47 to 42 the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks today won the rights as bargaining agents for employees of the Boston Market Terminal over the Food Service Sales Drivers, a local of the teamsters' union.

The Food Service Sales Drivers have contested the Railway Clerks' rights to represent Terminal employees which resulted in four strikes that seriously threatened the New England fresh fruit and vegetable supply. The Terminal in South Boston is the major carload distributing center for this region. Trucks come in from as far away as Maine and Connecticut to carry away vegetables and fruits.

Both are affiliates of the American Federation of Labor and the row was a typical jurisdictional contest, where two unions claimed the same job.

A contract was entered into between the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and the Terminal Market in 1937. Relations between this union and the management continued satisfactory.

Last year the Teamsters' unit, which has a broad field in the food business, felt itself justified in claiming jurisdiction. A number of the employees at the Terminal joined it, and the Drivers then sought bargaining rights with the management. The workers concerned are clerks who check the commodities as they are taken from the floor of the market.

Ultimately, to settle the question of which union actually had the majority to a vote, the employers gave a 30-day notice of cancellation of contract to the Brotherhood. The regional office of the National Labor Relations Board agreed to conduct the election. There were three challenged votes and one blank.

Tomorrow's Athletes and Homemakers



By a Staff Photographer

Recreation Combined With Useful Instruction

It's sure fun now, whatever it may be in years to come. These young men and women at the North End Union, bursting with life and high spirits, are learning at the settlement house how to be husky and useful citizens. And, from where we sit, it doesn't look like too tiresome a job either. At the top are potential basketball stars. Back row, left to right, they are: Vincent Amentola, Rudy Balliro, Dominic Marinello, Tony Giso, Joseph Bellojatto. In front, also left to right, are: Frank Dela Penna, Junior Balliro, Roland Orlandi, Ralph Amentola, Pat Scheri, Joseph Cassesso. Below we see Anna Paradiso removing from the oven an apple upside-down cake her cooking class has just baked; while at the right Maria Sciaraffa practices the fine art of needle-threading.

OPA Rule Threatens Local Fruit-Vegetable Supply

Fresh citrus fruits and vegetables will practically disappear from New England retail markets within the next 10 days, and Boston wholesale merchants handling these commodities will be forced out of business at an early date, under present regulations as drawn up by the Washington Office of Price Administration.

This was the dire situation described today by George Alpert, Boston attorney, and counsel for Boston Market Terminal firms. He made the declaration following a three-hour emergency meeting called last night by the Board of Directors of the Terminal.

Mr. Alpert is leaving for Washington today with the hope of alleviating a situation which has forced shippers of fresh citrus fruits and fresh vegetables to refuse to ship to the Boston Market.

The situation in Boston is peculiarly different from that in most parts of the country, Mr. Alpert explained. Under OPA rulings, the Boston merchants are classified as "terminal sellers," and not as "commission merchants," as the Boston marketmen commonly regard themselves.

Started Move 20 Years Ago

Some 20 years ago, he added, Boston marketmen started doing just what the OPA is endeavoring to do today—expedite shipments of fresh fruits and vegetables, while at the same time keeping prices down.

At that time, the Boston merchants, for the most part located at Faneuil Hall, found it impractical to operate there because of increasingly heavy traffic which made hauling of fruits and vegetables across the City from the New Haven Railroad extremely difficult.

By arrangements with the New Haven, the Boston Terminal Market was established near the tracks at Fargo Street, where carlot shipments by rail have been reaching Boston ever since.

The OPA regulations, classifying the merchants at the terminal as "terminal sellers," limits them to a 1½ per cent price markup on all produce received at the Terminal.

Claim Commission Basis

The marketmen at the Terminal hold that they have been operating for years as commission merchants—just the same as others located perhaps only just across the street—with overhead including stevedore hire, clerical help, salesmen, and handlers.

But, merchants outside the Terminal, under OPA regulations, are allowed anywhere from 9½ to a 20 per cent markup, depending upon whether or not they deliver to the retailers.

Furthermore, the Terminal marketmen contend that, in handling rail shipments exclusively, they are helping the Government to save rubber, since they do not receive shipments by truck.

The OPA ruling on citrus fruits—oranges, grapefruit, and tangerines—which have been coming into Boston from the South, Southwest, and West, was in the nature of a test regulation, Mr. Alpert explained. And, he added, shippers at these distant points, knowing the price situation in Boston, were now refusing to ship into the Boston area, preferring naturally to ship to those points where better prices were in effect.

Different in Other Cities

Markets in other large cities, with the possible exception of New York City, which operates a terminal similar to that in Boston, are not run on a terminal basis, Mr. Alpert said. And, in such places the 9½ per cent markup was allowed by the OPA.

The great bulk of fresh fruits and vegetables coming into Boston arrive by rail, Mr. Alpert added. Of course, some shipments come by truck, but it is just this conservation of rubber which the Government has asked, that the Boston Terminal has brought about with its rail deliveries.

Those merchants still at Faneuil Hall, and receiving their shipments by truck, may hope to stay in business, but no such hopeful situation faces those at the Terminal, unless OPA regulations are changed immediately, he pointed out.

Mr. Alpert also added that the Boston merchants have successfully survived a series of costly strikes and have absorbed a loss of thousands of dollars in spoiled produce and lost accounts during the last few months. The Terminal's business runs into $60,000,000 annually. This will be liquidated, he added, unless OPA regulations, as they affect New England, are drastically changed.

Inter-American Group to Hear Northrup Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 17—Prof. Filmer S. C. Northrup, Professor and Master of Silliman College, has been appointed a member and official Mexican representative of the Committee on Inter-American Conferences of the American Philosophical Association (Eastern Division), the College authorities announced.

Professor Northrup is to work in the fields of anthropology, esthetics, and philosophy, with outstanding Mexican scholars, notably Dr. Alfonso Caso, National Director of the Institute for Anthropology and History, and Dr. Justino Fernandez, Professor of Mexican Art in the University of Mexico and Director of Esthetic Studies.

A small group of representatives of the Inter-American Conference are scheduled to meet at Yale in April to hear Professor Northrup's report. The conference is to take the place of the Inter-American Session of Philosophy which was canceled in December, 1942.

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Bushnell in Opening Address Calls Cocoanut Grove a 'Trap'

Observing a St. Patrick's Day recess, the Suffolk jury hearing manslaughter charges against three executives of the Cocoanut Grove night club held no session today, aft hearing Atty.-Gen. Robert T. Bushnell begin the State's opening argument yesterday, charging that the premises were a "trap" which might have been just as fatal in the event of a panic without a fire.

Barnett Welansky, club owner, his brother James who was manager, and Jacob Goldfine, wine steward, all facing 20 counts of manslaughter, created fire hazards and failed to adopt safety measures, Mr. Bushnell charged.

"Lack of exits, locked doors and blind alleys," he said, would have served as a trap in any kind of a panic regardless of flames.

The prosecution will make no attempt to determine what started the fire, whether by defective wiring or by a 16-year-old employee dropping a match while replacing an electric light bulb, Mr. Bushnell told the jurors.

Cause Immaterial

The immediate cause of the long list of fatalities, whether by flames, gaseous fumes or trampling, is immaterial, he held.

"The fact is," he said, "that all of them died in a few minutes."

In describing the club, the ruins of which the jury examined in a tour yesterday, Mr. Bushnell said "the motif was tropical . . . palm trees . . . bamboo . . . and over it all was a decorative ceiling made out of cloth, inflammable. This made the ceiling lower and perhaps created the illusion of a tropical sky."

The enlarged club was overcrowded beyond legal permits when the fire of Nov. 28 spread "like a flash out of the Melody Lounge," Mr. Bushnell said.

The Lounge's only available exit, in the basement, was a flight of stairs with a door at the top which was "locked and the key wasn't there," he said. "It was upstairs in a box under the supervision of Goldfine."

The club's license permitted a certain number of tables and chairs, he reported, but there were more than permitted, he charged.

In 1942, the Grove was licensed to have 30 fixed stools but actually had 60 in a "Caricature Bar" and 19 more at another bar, Mr. Bushnell claimed.

Windows Boarded

In another section of the dinedance place, two windows had been boarded up, the space on the outside being used for advertising and the space on the inside for a decorative wall, Mr. Bushnell said.

Before describing the structural layout of the establishment, the Attorney-General said to the jury that the New Cocoanut Grove Corporation, listed as operator of the club, was in reality "a legal fiction, an empty shell," and that the officers had held no meetings and had kept no minutes.

Until shortly before the fire, he said, Benjamin Welansky, a younger brother, was nominally president of the Corporation. But the place was actually controlled at all times by Barnett Welansky, a Boston lawyer, who officially became president when Benjamin joined the armed forces, Mr. Bushnell said.

The corporation at the time of the fire was dominated completely by Barnett who operated it with the assistance of the two others on trial with him, Mr. Bushnell said.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Rain

Boston and Vicinity: Drizzle will end this evening; little change in temperature tonight; gentle to moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine and New Hampshire: Freezing drizzle will end during this evening; little change in temperature tonight.

Vermont: Slightly colder tonight.

Massachusetts: Drizzle with occasional rain will end over all areas except Cape Cod this afternoon and over Cape Cod tonight; little change in temperature tonight.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Drizzle with rain will end this afternoon; little change in temperature tonight.

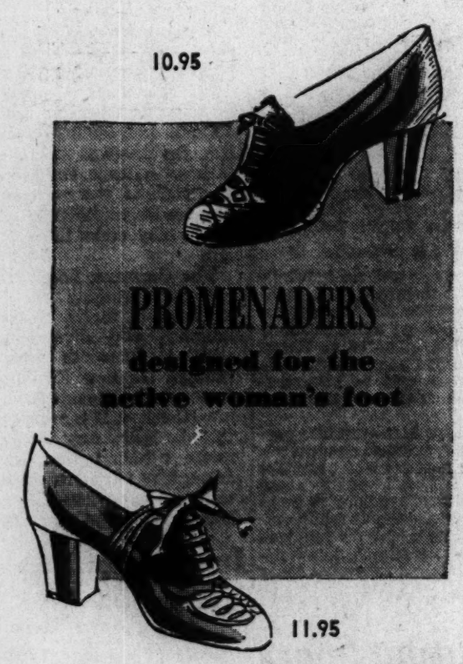
Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 9:32 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Thursday, 9:48 a. m.; height, 9 feet.

$393,690 for Port Land

After deliberating four hours, a Federal jury has awarded $393,690 to the Boston Port Development Company for about 91 acres of land in East Boston taken by the United States Government for naval installations about a year ago. Appraisers testified at the trial that the value of the land was ranged from $125,000 to $840,000. The Government offered to pay $328,000 for it. The case was heard before Judge George C. Sweeney in the United States District Court and took five days.



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Thayer McNeil

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North End Union Haven for All; Unselfed Service Key to Work

By Laura Haddock

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In Boston's North End, where 20,000 Americans chiefly of Italian ancestry manage to pack themselves into 35 acres, the settlement house is an institution tailor-made to serve the neighborhood. It is the neighborhood's father and mother, its interpreter and its spokesman, its friend, adviser, teacher, and strict disciplinarian. And the war has made it more important than ever.

Frank L. Havey, head worker at the North End Union on Parmenter Street, says there is today an unrest among the young people that can only be accounted for by the war. It is not possible today to interest them in games and parties and study groups as before, for suddenly war has made these pursuits trivial.

Attendance at the once all-popular dances is steadily falling off because the boys and girls are working so hard all day at defense plants that they don't feel like jitterbugging at night.

Singing Popular

On the other hand, the community singing groups to which nothing heretofore would induce the young people to come, have inexplicably become the one thing they all want to join.

The younger children, of course, remain relatively untouched by the atmosphere of war. As they approach 'teen-age, they come to be told how to cook a balanced meal, how to play basketball, how to sew and keep house, and how to play.

As soon as school is dismissed, the children troop over to the Union, either to attend one of the classes, to go to club meeting or just to see what's going on. Their shouts and the clatter of their feet make the halls ring with noise, but the workers don't mind. It is doubtful if they even hear it more than subconsciously, for most of them have been there numbers of years.

Some of the youngsters are third-generation members of "the club," as they call the Union. "Once a member gets the spirit of the place in his blood," says Mr. Havey, "he is always a member. When later he has children of his own, he makes them come here, too."

Mr. Havey receives several letters a day from boys in the service. They all tell him how much they miss the Union. A lot of them say, "Remember when you threw me out that night? That was the night I learned my lesson."

Estimate of Success

Mr. Havey is under no illusions, he says, as to the success of the work. "We don't succeed 100 per cent," he says ruefully, "and sometimes we even wonder whether we're succeeding at all. But that is only occasionally. Over a period of time we are able to see the effects of this work here, and that is what keeps us going."

The people of the North End have complete faith in the Union and all its works. If a visitor from the Union says to a mother, "Dominic has been a bad boy," she unhesitatingly replies, "Here he is; go ahead, do anything you want to to him." She knows they won't do anything but what will be good for Dominic.

Moreover, the adults have learned that the Union is there to help them. After the first air raid alarm in Boston, Mr. Havey said, the place was crowded with frightened mothers. "What do we do?" they wanted to know, "What does it mean?" The workers told them, calmed their fears, and sent them home comforted.

When, after the Axis assault on Pearl Harbor, the law required aliens to register, hundreds of the foreign-born in the district were thrown into emotional turmoil. For years they had thought themselves Americans. They'd lived here, sent their children to school here, gone into business here—and now suddenly they were unwanted. Or that's how they interpreted it. They must register with the police. As usual, they made a beeline for the Union because it was one thing they knew they could trust, a good neighbor for 51 years. The result was the Union's citizenship classes had an influx of more than 300 students.

Working With "Gangs"

Gangs still exist in the North End, but the Union has brought a good many of them inside its own doors where it can exercise some influence to direct the energies of the boys and girls into constructive rather than destructive channels.

The Union provides leadership for a gang's good ideas, if any, and adds the support of its authority. "It takes patience," says Mr. Havey, "reasoning, and sometimes fighting with them over what they want to do."

The Salem Social and Athletic Club—that's boys from Salem Street near by—were having a dance the evening of the day we were there. The Hull Knights [from Hull Street] have permitted the younger children to form the Hull Knight Juniors. There are the Rockne's [named for you can imagine whom] and the Rocknettes; the Gas House Tigers, the Warriors, the St. Mary's Eagles, the Eagle Squadron, the Young Patriots, and a good many others.

The Union is run by the Benevolent Fraternity of Unitarian Churches, but its work is, of course, nonsectarian. Its stated purpose: "To provide a hospitable center of good moral and social influence; to engender a spirit of co-operation; and to promote the ideals of democracy for individual, family, and neighborhood improvement."

Important Dates For Consumers

March 21 — Coffee ration stamp No. 25 good for one pound through this date.

March 21—No. 4 coupons in "A" gasoline ration books good through this date for 3 gallons each.

March 22 — Coffee ration stamp No. 26 good for one pound through April 25.

March 31—Last day for sugar ration stamp No. 12 for 5 pounds.

March 31—Last day for use of food ration stamps marked A, B, and C in ration book No. 2, good for 48 points worth of rationed foods.

March 31—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of "A" ration coupons.

April 12—Period 4 fuel oil coupons good for 8 gallons each through this date in Zone B.

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in ration book No. 1 good for one pair of shoes through this date.

Fish at Dorchester Heights Warns Against Glorified WPA

Continued from Page 1

mand of all our armed forces in the Far Pacific, giving him full authority to concentrate on a major offensive to carry the war to Japan.

His remarks were punctuated by occasional applause—for example, once when the tall Congressman from Newburgh, N. Y., said there could be no compromise between "Americanism and Communism," and again when he expressed his opposition to the mobilization of American women except in the event of invasion.

He was introduced by William B. Gallagher, Chief Marshal of this afternoon's parade. Congressman Fish, who came to Boston by rail after being grounded, said he would march in the parade.

Despite the traditionally inclement weather, the parade got under way this afternoon, with some 7,000 marchers assembling in Andrew Square under the direction of Chief Marshal Gallagher before undertaking the 4½-mile hike over the streets of South Boston.

The celebration had a United Nations touch this year since redpomponed sailors from the French destroyers Fantasque and Terrible are marching along with American soldiers, sailors, Coast Guardsmen and a contingent of Waacs.

An announcement that the Congressman would speak at the exercises led to protests from various legislators and civic groups who disagree with his prewar views on foreign policy, Representative Fish, an artillery officer in the World War, had first thought that business would keep him in Washington, but later accepted the invitation.

The American-Irish Defense Association, which had previously scheduled an opposition meeting at Faneuil Hall, said today that the meeting had been called off when they were unable to get a suitable speaker.

Aircraft Fellowships At New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., March 17—The University of New Hampshire has announced that 20 fellowships, open to qualifying undergraduate women, are being offered by the Pratt & Whitney division of the United Aircraft Corporation of East Hartford, Conn.

These fellowships, each ying all educational expenses ..is a small allowance to cover incidental expenses, are open to women from any college who can meet the academic requirements. Pratt & Whitney Fellows, chosen this spring, will start their training at the University on June 1.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

"Museum Treasures" will be the subject of the talk 45 be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 15
Radio Timetable: Page 4

First Naval District Adds $60,000 to Red Cross Fund

Rear Admiral R. A. Theobald, commandant of the First Naval District, presented a $60,000 check today to Charles F. Rowley, General Chairman of the Red Cross War Fund.

The check represented contributions from naval and civilian donors at the Boston Navy Yard and other shore installations in and around Boston. Robert H. Hallowell, Chairman of the Commerce and Industry Division of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter, announced the total in a first report from the Navy Division for Greater Boston.

The Greater Boston Industrial Union Council of the C. I. O. has designated tomorrow as Labor's Red Cross Day. In plants throughout this vicinity a drive for contributions from about 50,000 workers will be intensified.

The A. F. of L., although concentrating on no particular "day," is going steadily ahead in its program to urge all its workers to contribute. Directing the effort for the A. F. of L. is a committee headed by Daniel J. Goggin, President of the Central Labor Union.

The Waiters Union (A. F. of L.) has pledged all tips throughout March for the Red Cross.

Contributions announced today by the Boston Metropolitan Chapter include:

Individuals

$2,800—Francis A. Countway.
$1,500—Mr. and Mrs. George R. Agassiz.
$1,000—Mrs. James Dean, Mr. and Mrs. Morris F. LaCroix, Edward A. Taft, Lieut. Commander and Mrs. John Lee Merrill.
$500—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Cohen, Miss Mabel Lyman.
$450—Dr. and Mrs. C. G. Shattuck.
$300—Henry C. Clark.
$250—Mrs. C. C. Williams (additional, total $750), Mrs. J. S. Curtis, Mrs. Harry S. Hall, Anonymous, H. P. Nichols.
$200—Mr. and Mrs. Paul G. Courtney, Anonymous, John L. Hall (additional, total $300).
$150—Mrs. F. G. Bemis, W. Frank Lowell.
$100—Mr. and Mrs. James J. Minot (additional, total $200), Mrs. William L. Benedict, Mrs. C. Christian Born, Anonymous, Miss Eleanor Parker, Anonymous, Mrs. David R. Sigourney, Mrs. Alexander Steinert, Miss Louise A. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Ehrlich.

Commerce and Industry

$2,500—Emery & Conant Co., Inc.
$2,000—Draper & Company Employees.
$1,000—Colonial Wool Co., Inc., Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc.
$928.50—Hotel Statler Employees.
$700—Day Trust Company. Submarine Signal Co. (additional, total $1,000).
$600—Hotel Statler.
$500—Brown-Durrell Co., Williams Cut Sole Co., Wilmarth & Carrey.
$450—Massachusetts Distributors, Inc.
$400—Fiduciary Trust Co., S. D. Warren Co.
$300—Coleman's Fashion Shop.
$250—Boston Sausage & Provision Co., Inc., The First Boston Corp. Samuel Heller Leather Co.
$245—Partners of Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis.
$225—Gorin's, Inc.
$201—Massachusetts Distributors, Inc., Employees.
$200—Harry N. Bloomfield Co., Boston Metropolitan Bldg., Inc., Boston Paper Board Co., Colman Levin Co. (additional, total $225), Wm. S. Febiger Co. (additional, total $500), Haymarket Clothing Co.
$186—Farnsworth, Stevenson & Co., Employees, Wm. S. Febiger Co. Employees.
$150—Albert K. Goldman & Co., H. Goldman Sons Corp., Charles Holyoke Lumber Corp., Elmer A. Lord & Co., Richard M. Ott & Son, Watson Cut Sole Co., G. H. Young & Son.
$103.50—Prudential Insurance Co. Employees.
$100—Ackerman & Patterson, Inc., Emile Bernat & Sons (additional, total $150), Edward H. Bent & Co., Boston Cut Sole Co., Central Aguirre Associates, Court Square Press, Cube Steak Machine Co., Inc., John H. Faulkner Co., John E. Daniels Leather Co., The George James Co. and Employees, Hammond & Montgomery, Howe & Bainbridge, Daniel A. MacDonald, H. W. Noyes & Co., Inc., Porto Rico Sales Corp., Stephenson & Osborne, Inc., The Upjohn Co., Wool & By-Products Co.

N. E. Telephone Workers' Pay Rise Approved

To correct maladjustment under the "Little Steel" 15 per cent cost-of-living formula, the Regional War Labor Board announced approval of an increase of 4½ cents an hour for more than 20,000 employees of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company.

The Board denied approval of a wage agreement between the company and three unaffiliated unions calling for another form of upward revision of certain scheduled and rates for permanent and temporary employees. The union applicants were the International Brotherhood of Telephone Workers, the New England Federation of Telephone Workers, and the General Council of Revenue Accounting Associations.

In addition to the blanket 4½-cent raise, the Board approved a proposal adjusting the pay of temporary and occasional traffic employees to the rate paid regular employees of like service and seniority, the top rate to be the permanent operators' eight-year rate.

Only 1,000 out of the 20,137 company employees covered by the decision are temporary or occasional workers. The increase announced today brings total increases for company employees since Jan. 1, 1942, up to the full 15 per cent allowable under the maladjustment formula.

Harvard Degrees Awarded to 912

Harvard University has awarded academic degrees to 912 students, the University authorities announced over the week end.

Due to its speeded-up wartime schedule, Harvard now grants degrees three times a year—in February, June, and October.

In the College, Bachelor degrees were awarded to 359 graduates, of which 238 were Bachelor of Arts, and 121 were Bachelor of Science.

The Graduate School of Arts and Sciences awarded 52 Master of Arts degrees, 30 Doctors of Philosophy, six Masters of Science, and two Doctors of Science degrees. The Business School graduated 208 Masters in Business Administration, 40 in Industrial Administration, and two Doctors of Commercial Science. The Law School awarded 55 Bachelors of Laws degrees.

Arthur E. Beane

Judge Arthur E. Beane, of Cambridge, who passed on today, conducted a law business with Joseph Fine of Cambridge in addition to being on the bench. He was presiding justice of the Middlesex Probate Court.

Judge Beane had served as probate official for more than 10 years. He resided at 138 Brattle Street.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

United Nations Flag Flies in Washington

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 17—An unofficial United Nations or Four Freedoms Flag was formally unfurled here today with distribution to 31 allied embassies and legations of an eight-page manual describing the new banner.

Flag and booklet are the work of the newly formed Four Freedoms Committee, unofficial organization established by a group of citizens who felt that, while the United Nations have as yet no official world council, a flag which would bespeak their objectives would serve to rally support for the Four Freedoms throughout the world.

Not to Wave Alone

The flag consists of four vertical red bars on a white field. In one or two countries it may be necessary to substitute blue bars for the red, the point being made that color is a minor consideration in the starkly simple design.

The Committee makes clear that the United Nations flag is not intended to wave alone, but rather beside the flag of the country in which it is flown. It is not intended to represent a supergovernment but rather that entire allied cause, thus obviating the need for flying 31 flags.

The flag and manual are the result of several months of discussion with leaders of patriotic, civic, fraternal and religious organizations, in which representatives of the United Nations here were unofficially consulted. The Committee hopes to supply 11,000 American libraries as well as central libraries throughout the world with the manual.

Sponsors stress that the readily recognized four vertical bars can be chalked on walls and crates as easily as the "V for Victory" symbol. Likewise it may be signified by four raised fingers in the way the "V" signal is given with two fingers.

Other Symbols in Program

With the concept of a world sasociation of nations and peoples gaining wider popular acceptance as the war progresses and peace plans mature, several symbols of world unity have recently blossomed forth.

Freedom House in New York has evolved a United Nations pin. Simultaneously, a non-profit, nonsectraian universal flag committee is now in process of formation with New York headquarters, having projected a "universal flag" designed to fly not merely over the United Nations but to drape its folds over all nations of the world when and as they are ready to subscribe to the doctrincs of liberty and union.

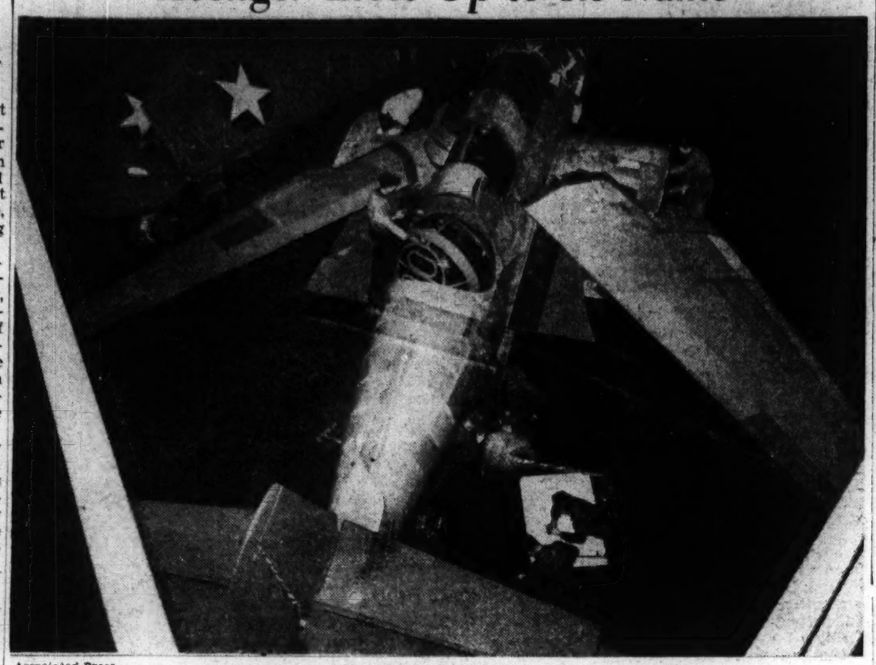
The Four Freedoms Committee intends to organize an international body to popularize its four bars symbol through the United Nations as a symbol of co-operation and mutual idealism. Temporaary Washington headquarters are located at 618 Tower Building.

War Dress Replaces Tails and White Ties

LONDON, March 17 (AP)—There will be no more tailcoats and white ties for the servants at Buckingham Palace, official London residence of the Royal Family.

King George himself has ordered the customary garb discarded for "battledress" to save materials—and soap.

Avenger Lives Up to Its Name



Associated Press

Carrier-Based Plane Takes Heavy Toll in Pacific

Workmen put finishing touches on Avenger torpedo bomber at the Grumman Aircraft Plant at Bethpage, L. I., N. Y. A carrier-based plane, the wings fold back to conserve storage space aboard the carriers. Named to avenge Pearl Harbor, the Grumman planes have already sunk more Japanese tonnage than the Japanese sunk in their sneak attack. The Avenger made its first appearance against the Japanese fleet at Midway, and in the many sea battles since then it has been credited with hits and sinkings against all types of enemy surface ships.

Lewis Finds Wages More Vital Than Roosevelt 'Social Utopia'

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP)—John L. Lewis charges that the National Resources Planning Board's recommended expansion of the Social Security program was released to coincide with the United Mine Workers' wage raise proposals.

The UMW chief, who has warned Appalachian bituminous operators that if the demands of 450,000 miners were not met by March 31 they would stop work, declared in an editorial written for the United Mine Workers Journal, official union organ, and released for publication last night:

"American working men are smart enough to know that they must produce the products, goods and services upon which profits and taxes must be had and levied to pay the cost of any social Utopia, regardless of the political theory or management underlying and controlling its operation.

"It is this knowledge that directs the American workers now to ask a more favorable 'divvy' as along the road we go. They recognize 'that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.'"

He referred to the Planning Board's recommendations as "Utopia" and asserted that wage increases now would be more practical. A basic $2-a-day wage increase is a major union demand.

Representatives of both the union and the operators met in separate executive sessions yesterday to discuss terms of the new contract beginning April 31. In one session UMW representatives conferred with spokesmen for Southern Appalachian soft coal field operators, and in the other the miners met with Northern Appalachian spokesmen.

There was no announcement of what, if any, progress had been made by recess time.

Ezra Van Horn, Chairman of the General Conference, said that the operators still were discussing the miners' demands with the union spokesmen and had not yet completed hearing the terms proposed by the miners.

Charles O'Neill, a spokesman for the Northern operators, said the operators had not yet made any counter offers or proposals. Even less was learned about what took place at the Southern meeting. Both sub-committees continued their sessions today.

Inflation Fight

MILWAUKEE, March 17 (AP)—If wage increases such as John L. Lewis has demanded are granted, the United States "will lose the fight against inflation," declares Federal Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown.

Speaking before 1,000 consumer representatives and Wisconsin OFA officials, Mr. Brown departed from his text to score Mr. Lewis' demands for $2-a-day increases for coal miners.

"If that wage increase takes place," he asserted, "there is nothing for the most conservative-minded labor leaders—men like Phillip Murray, who has supported the present program, and William Green, who has also stood by it—to do but follow the lead and attempt to get great increases for their people."

"Inflation will come, not by big leaps in costs, but inch by inch, a little bit at a time—in steps that seem so difficult to stop," he said.

"We must hold the line where we are on wages, or lose the fight against inflation."

Keeps 40-Hour Week

DETROIT, March 17 (AP)—The 40-hour week is going to be continued for City employees.

Six days before a 48-hour week was to have been placed in effect, the City Council decided last night by a 5 to 2 vote to rescind its original action.

Calvin Caldwell Hill

Calvin Caldwell Hill of Boston, Mass., who passed on early today, has been closely connected with Christian Science activities since 1899.

Born near Hickory, Pa., the son of James Fife and Rachel McNary Hill, Mr. Hill came to Boston to live in 1895, at the time of his first interest in Christian Science. He first met Mary Baker Eddy in April, 1899. Shortly thereafter, he entered Mrs. Eddy's employ as purchasing agent for her household in Concord, N. H. Soon this service broadened into work of a confidential nature for Mrs. Eddy which lasted nine years.

Mr. Hill became a First Member of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1901, at Mrs. Eddy's invitation. In 1902, at Mrs. Eddy's request, he became a member of a class taught under the auspices of the Board of Education and also a member of the Committee on Finance. With the exception of a brief period, he held this latter position until his passing. He also served as Superintendent of The Mother Church Sunday School from 1902 to 1916.

Mr. Hill has been a Christian Science practitioner and teacher of long standing. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Frances Thompson Hill of Boston.

The funeral service will be held at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon, March 19, in the Storey Chapel at Mount Auburn Cemetery.

Kansas Opens Way to Union Regulation

TOPEKA, Kan., March 17 (AP)—Kansas, the nation's testing ground for social revolution, has given a wary blessing to state regulation of labor unions.

Past decades have seen such innovations as constitutional prohibition, blue-sky investment laws, the exit of the roller-towel and insured bank deposits come booming out of agricultural Kansas — but labor trouble, for the most part, was just something that bothered folks "back East."

Now the smoke from scores of war-born factories soars across the wheat fields—and the House of Representatives last night approved for passage a measure to require:

Licensing of labor-union agents; financial reports by unions; reports of fees, dues and assessments of members; and reports of salaries paid union officials.

It would prohibit sit-down strikes and jurisdictional disputes.

The fight preceding last night's action in the heavily Republican Legislature was the stiffest in years, members conceded.

The State made only one previous venture into the field of labor relations: it set up an Industrial Court with the avowed aim of preventing strikes, in the early 1920's, under Gov. Henry Allen. A Supreme Court ruling pulled the foundation from under the Court and it has since been inoperative.

Senator Clyde M. Reed (R) of Kansas tossed the sizzling labor-control issue unexpectedly into the placid Governor's race last summer. He sought unsuccessfully the Republican nomination on a platform of "a fair and reasonable state labor policy, protecting all the rights of labor and protecting non-union workers from extortion. . . ."

Lewis Adds to Crisis in Labor Board

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 17—Old Man Inflation, and John L. Lewis, acting in their separate and effective capacities are responsible for the latest crisis in the War Labor Board—a crisis which, to many observers, seems to be particularly serious.

The immediate occasion of the crisis is a double labor salvo against the WLB's pet "Little Steel" wage formula, which the labor members think doesn't pay them high enough wages.

They declare that cost of living is going up faster than wages can be advanced under this formula. Theoretically, cost of living is being "pegged" by James F. Byrnes, Economic Stabilizer, by Prentiss M. Brown, Price Fixer, and by Congress, which is supposed to vote the $16,000,000,000 additional new antiinflation taxes that the President has asked. Mr. Roosevelt asked Congress for that last January, but the first committee hasn't acted on the first phase of the matter yet.

All these things tie in together. The antiinflation anchors are dragging, and the point where the public reads about trouble in the newspapers, is in the demands of workers for higher pay, now coming to a head in the WLB.

Mr. Lewis Barges In

Mr. Lewis enters the picture, close behind "Old Man Inflation." Mr. Lewis is out after a wage increase of $2 a day for 500,000 coal miners, and threatens a work stoppage. He has another interest in the matter. He dislikes Philip Murray, head of the Congress of Industrial Organizations from which Mr. Lewis bolted, after first bolting from the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Lewis would like to discredit Mr. Murray. When Mr. Lewis demands higher wages, it is almost the part of necessity for Mr. Murray to show activity in the same direction, too. So the Lewis higher-wage drive is helping to precipitate the issue in the WLB.

William H. Davis, WLB Chairman, is trying to hold the Board together, almost by physical force. If the labor members quit, the Board automatically disintegrates. On the other hand, Congress has in effect ordered the Board by the Antiinflation Act of Oct. 2, 1942 to stabilize wages as of Sept. 15, 1942.

The theory was that the Board would be only one of the anti-inflation barriers, and would be supported by other drives to hold the antiinflation line. Nobody believes the Board can keep wages down long if the other drives do not develop. The Board's dilemma is that it is ordered to hold the line as of Sept. 15, 1942, while inflationary infiltration threatens its pet formula.

Deny Their Own Judgment

The "Little Steel" formula, in effect, placed a ceiling of 15 per cent on possible wage advances, though with certain flexible qualifications under which higher adjustments might be made.

Now the labor members say this is too low.

Members of the President's "Labor Cabinet" consisting of six top leaders in the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. are expected to put their joint opposition to the "Little Steel" wage formula before him, at their session today.

What happened yesterday was that five A. F. of L. Board members, or alternates, delivered a formal petition to the Board, asking that the "Little Steel" formula be scrapped. Within the Board the C. I. O. members, and some of the public representatives seemed to agree with this petition.

A second development simultaneously occurred. Four C. I. O. Board members and alternates filed a statement issued over the week end by Mr. Murray, also attacking the "Little Steel" formula.

These statements and petitions are not necessarily ultimatums, but they come close to it.

Crisis Yet to Come

The Board debated the whole matter an hour and a half yesterday, and will take it up again next Monday. The Board is apt to vote on the whole issue. For a while the labor members are apt to go along with the Board, even if they are in a minority, as they have in the past. But if the present trend of rising prices continues the crisis will grow more acute.

The situation is complicated. For example, it is the employers who are constantly urging the Board for permission to grant higher wages. Eighty or 90 per cent of the requests for higher wages come from employers, it is asserted. In its petition yesterday, the A. F. of L. included this significant provision:

"Permit employers to apply the maladjustment principle thus modified without obtaining approval from the NWLB."

In other words, labor can not see why it should not get higher wages if employers are eager to pay them.

Neutral observers say the effect of this, however, would be to take the lid off competitive bidding by employers for workers, which would put the "little fellow" out of business. The NWLB is sitting on the lid of this explosive situation.

Another objection the A. F. of L. members make is that Mr. Byrnes really dominates the Board from behind the scenes. Mr. Davis said yesterday if he thought that were true, he would not be chairman.

When asked, "can the 'Little Steel' formula be revised without consulting other government agencies?" Mr. Davis replied, "I don't know."

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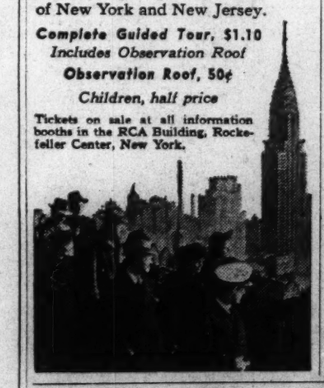
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72x108 Sheets	$2.25
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72x108 Sheets	$2.35
81x108 Sheets	2.60
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45x38½ Cases	.62

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Women's Activities: Training Bank Aids

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Training women personnel for the war emergency is a major job with financial enterprises as well as with industry, Miss Dora Hallberg, Director of Women's Personnel for the First National Bank of Boston, told the Massachusetts Association of Savings Bank Women at their eighteenth annual conference at the Hotel Statler yesterday.

Because department heads, supervisors, and members of the clerical staff are too busy now to train new workers, banks have had to set up separate training schools, she said. Her bank employs as instructors members of the staff who in addition to being excellent at their jobs are also particularly adept at teaching, she explained.

Pointing out that women established themselves in banks during World War I when their numbers increased from about 5,000 to about 35,000, Miss Hallberg said there are now about 80,000 women employed in banks and estimated that there might be 125,000 before this war is over. The largest number of new workers, she said, are recent high school graduates. They begin as page girls, thus enabling other women employees to step up all along the line.

Save today to assure "freedom from want" tomorrow was the advice given by Miss Cora I. Blanchard, President, in her address at the first business session yesterday. "In this period of high wages and shortages of almost all types of consumer goods," she said, "the average woman can make a real contribution to the war effort by thiftily managing the family budget so as to make possible substantially increased purchases of war bonds."

Record Savings Deposits

Miss Blanchard also declared that Massachusetts savings bank deposits had reached the highest point in their history—$2,181,000,000—and that the banks had sold more than $90,000,000 worth of war savings bonds to the public.

Other speakers at yesterday's meeting included Miss Mildred C. Ganley of the Springfield Five Cents Savings Bank, who described the war housing projects in the Springfield area and how they are financed; Miss Ruth F. Kendall of the Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank, whose topic was "The Budget Goes to Town"; Miss Martha N. Caddoo of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, who discussed the problem of life insurance in wartime, and Miss Mary V. McCarthy of the Union Savings Bank, Boston, who told of the part savings bank women are playing in the war.

As chairman of the War Activities Committee, Miss McCarthy said that a survey of the membership had shown that savings bank women were finding time to make their personal contributions to winning the war by serving with the Red Cross, acting as air raid wardens and fire fighters, nurses aides, and hostesses in service clubs. As bank workers, they are aiding the sale of bonds and stamps, she said, not only by direct sales to customers but by encouraging school savings and victory clubs for installment buying of bonds. Banks, she added, have become community centers for information and assistence in solving the problems which war has brought.

Sidelights on the War

At the dinner last night, delegates were treated to an analysis of the Allies' assets and liabilities in the far Pacific by Miss Vanya Oakes a journalist who has spent a long time in the Orient and knows Japan, China, and the Dutch East Indies at first hand.

Miss Oakes urged her audience not to forget the Far East in their interest over developments in Africa and the continent of Europe. Burma is our next big job, she said, for the simple reason that we need a free China to help us defeat the Japanese. "China cannot be no more than a passive ally," she pointed out, "until we reopen the Burma Road over which to send in equipment. Taking back the Burma Road," she declared, "is far more important than what is going on in the Solomons."

The following officers of the Association were elected for the coming year:

President, Miss Cora I. Blanchard, asistant treasurer, Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen and Others, Boston; vice-president, Miss Mildred C. Ganley, Springfield Five Cents Savings Bank, Springfield; vice-president, Miss Ida M. Taylor, Cape Cod Five Cents Savings Bank, Harwich; secretary, Miss Dorothy Gordon, acting assistant treasurer, Newton Centre Savings Bank; treasurer, Mrs. Beryl S. Richardson, Merrimack River Savings Bank, Lowell.



By a Staff Photographer

Savings Banks Women Meet in Boston

Officers of the Massachusetts Association of Savings Bank Women, left to right: Miss Cora I. Blanchard, President; Miss Ida M. Taylor, Vice-President; Miss Dorothy Gordon, Secretary.

Trade Agreements Renewal Held Vital to United States

Failure to renew the Trade Agreement Act in June will be interpreted to mean that the United States has again turned isolationist and is not willing to play ball in a world economy, Alvin H. Hansen, Professor of Political Economy at the Littauer Graduate School of Public Administration, said last night. It would have tremendous repercussions in the world, he warned.

There is nothing that has happened in our foreign relations that has stimulated so much good will as our trade agreement programs, Mr. Hansen declared. Most Americans are unaware, he added, of the tremendous ill will caused by the tariffs of the '20's. Having traveled a great deal in European countries both before and after the program was inaugurated in June, 1934, Mr. Hansen has had ample opportunity to observe the effect of our respective policies.

Joint Meeting

Mr. Hansen, who is Special Economic Adviser to the Federal Reserve Board and who was working as an economist in the State Department at the time the trade agreement program was adopted, spoke at a joint meeting of the Boston League of Women Voters and the Civic Affairs Committee of the Boston City Club. He was introduced by Miss Emilie Everett, Chairman of Foreign Affairs for the League. Ellis H. Dana presided.

While Mr. Hansen advocated the continued gradual reduction of tariff barriers through reciprocal trade agreements, he emphasized that trade agreements alone will not achieve that equilibrium in the balance of payments that is necessary to a stable world economy after the war. On the one hand is needed an internal program of expansion and full employment, and on the other the industrial development of backward countries, according to Mr. Hansen.

Only by encouraging the economic development of backward countries can we help raise their standard of living, he said. And we need have no fear that their industrialization will destroy trade, he went on. History proves those countries in which the standard of living increases are the ones in which trade, too, increases.

Trade Opportunities

One of the questions most frequently asked Mr. Hansen is: What chance have we got in this country to sell in the markets of the world when our wage level is so much higher? That question, he said, indicates a lack of understanding of what our trade situation has been for some years past.

"One of the great world problems," he explained, "is that the United States is always selling too much and not buying enough. Far from being unable to compete in the world markets, we compete too well." The reason for this is that all the products that indicate a modern standard of living—automobiles, radios, electrical equipment—can be made more cheaply by our mass production methods. And those are the products the world has been clamoring for.

World trade, consequently, has been continuously out of balance and there has been a shortage of American dollars in other countries. No stable world monetary system can be maintained in face of such a situation, he said. And this is a fundamental reason why the trade agreement program is so important.

In reviewing the history of trade agreements in this country, Mr. Hansen pointed out that the principle of empowering the Executive to make treaties requiring no ratification by the Senate was established during Republican Administrations by the Acts of 1890 and 1897.

D. A. R. Candidates Guests at Luncheon

Candidates for state offices in the Massachusetts Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, were entertained at luncheon at the Copley-Plaza yesterday by Mrs. Herbert Eugene McQuesten, following the Society's forty-ninth annual two-day conference.

Mrs. McQuesten herself is candidate for the office of State Regent. At present Vice-Regent, she has served the Betsy Ross Chapter as Genealogist, Vice-Regent, and Regent. In the National Society she is General Vice-Chairman of the Genealogical Records Committee.

The other candidates for State offices are: for Vice-Regent, Mrs. Harry E. Barlow of Amherst, Mary Mattoon Chapter; for Chaplain, Mrs. Warren S. Currier of Newburyport, Old Newbury Chapter; for State Recording Secretary, Mrs. Willard F. Richards of West Newton, John Adams Chapter; for Corresponding Secretary, Miss Ruth Browne of Medford Hillside, Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter; for Treasurer, Miss Elsie Chaplin Heartz of Woburn, Col. Loammi Baldwin Chapter; for Registrar, Mrs. Herman F. Robinson of Milton, Old Boston Chapter; for Historian, Mrs. Willian B. Burnham of Braintree, Gen. Sylvanus Thayer Chapter; for Librarian, Mrs. Holcombe J. Brown of West Newton, Lucy Jackson Chapter; for Curator, Mrs. Frank E. Roberts of Boston, Johanna Aspinwall Chapter.

Woodsy Climax Planned for 'Log' Luncheon April 23

Climax on April 22 of the "Logs for Victory" campaign will be a woods-style luncheon in Washington at which awards will be conferred upon the outstanding "Paul Bunyans" of the New England states, New York, and Pennsylvania—the states engaging in the campaign.

The awards will be presented by War Production Board Chief Donald M. Nelson to the man in each of the eight states who has chopped the most wood between Washington's Birthday, when the campaign opened, and April 1, the final date for the competition.

The luncheon is being given by the American Forest Products Industries, Inc. Favorite lumber-camp dishes will be served, made from recipes furnished by Maine lumber-camp cooks, it was announced today.

City Federation To Hold Forum On Fire Safety

A forum on the fundamentals of fire safety will be the feature of the Boston City Federation program at the Y. W. C. A. on the morning of March 19.

Mrs. Benjamin F. Kraus, Municipal Affairs Chairman, will introduce the participants: G. Clark Macomber, member of the Mayor's Building Committee; Percy Bugbee, President of the National Fire Protection Association; William R. Greeley, President of the Boston Society of Architects; Dean Walter R. MacCormack, Dean of the School of Architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Ernest Johnson, Executive Secretary and Treasurer of the Building and Construction Trades Council for the Metropolitan District. At the close of the forum there will be an address by Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell.

Mrs. Max R. Ulin, President, will open the meeting at 10:30 o'clock. Mrs. J. Verity Smith, Chairman of Consumer Problems, will present Mrs. J. Kirlen of the Office of Price Administration, who will speak briefly on "Rationing—A Challenge."

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Ten Million Letters Sent By the V-Mail

War Activities in New England

In urging wider use of V-Mail, the First Naval District headquarters today disclosed that 10,000,000 V-Mail letters have been delivered to members of the armed services in the past few months, with great saving of time in transport and space in cargo holds.

The Navy considers this type of mail as important as ammunition, with each receiving the top priority in its class, it was pointed out. These letters reached Australia in seven days, and Hawaii in three, with deliveries to Africa also made by plane.

About 1,600 V-Mail letters, when reproduced on film for transport, make a package scarcely larger than a bar of hand soap. Privacy is assured as the letter goes through the photographing machine at great speed, it was explained; like ordinary mail, V-Mail is seen by the censor, however.

The Navy emphasized the availability of V-Mail stationery free of charge at post offices, or at small charge at commercial stores.

Also emphasized were: the three-cent rate for each ounce, no matter where the letter is going, and the safety, which allows another copy to be sent if the first copy is lost en route.

Khaki Stores

Civilians who want to send gifts and supplies to men in the armed forces should "look before they leap," according to Maj. Stanley Frazee, Fort Devens Post-Exchange Officer, who pointed out that purchases at greatly reduced prices can often be made at post stores for the same articles sent by well-wishers.

With 13 branches in the Fort and three "off the post," the Post Exchange system is regarded as one of the biggest chain-store organizations in this area.

As well as the usual male supplies, the stores have a range of articles from a bottle of perfume to high-grade jewelry, the Major explained.

The sales volume for a month attests the popularity of prices: 64,000 bars of soap, 15,000 pieces of jewelry, 1,000 bottles of perfume, 18,000 packages of razor blades, 18,000 tubes of shaving cream, and 22,000 tubes and cans of tooth paste.

Army personnel and their families also may purchase a wide variety of groceries at reduced prices.

The sale of soda pop has led beer, 500,000 bottles to 250,000 glasses a month, Major Frazee reports, while 180,000 10-ounce bottles of chocolate milk have been consumed monthly along with tons of ice cream.

Off-post exchanges are located in Bellows Falls, Vt.; Athol, Mass., and Warwick, R. I., for the convenience of servicemen in those sections.

Female Mechanics

"Female Aircraft Mechanic Trainees," at $1,200 per year plus 21 per cent overtime for a 48-hour week, are wanted by the United States Civil Service Commission for duty at Westover Field, Chicopee Falls; Bradley Field, Windsor Locks, Conn., and other air bases throughout New England.

Minimum requirements are: citizenship and one of the following: Completion of a National Defense Training Course, two years of high school, or actual shop or mechanical experience of not less than one year.

Papua Heroes

Among 109 American heroes of the Papuan campaign who yesterday received medals at a South Pacific rest camp were: Distinguished Service Crosses (highest which Gen. Douglas MacArthur can bestow) to Col. John J. Carew, Medford; Tech. Corp. Bart T. McDonough, Reading; and Tech. Corp. Arthur V. Melanson, Lynn.

Those receiving Silver Stars were: First Lieut. John F. O'Sullivan, Medford; Corp. Ronald L. Albert, Cambridge; Corp. Wilbur G. Tirrell, South Weymouth; and Pvt. Ray Jackson, Arlington.

Plan Is Advanced For Building Up Of N. E. Fishing Fleet

Advocating a plan to overcome the shortage of fishing vessels in three months, Edward H. Cooley, Executive Vice-President of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, has urged that materials used in one freighter be assigned to fishing boat construction.

This volume of materials would build 100 fishing boats, and more than adequately meet requirements, Mr. Cooley said, asserting that they could be completed in three months if the Kaiser assembly line methods were used.

Declaring that it would be the best investment the Government ever made, Mr. Cooley failed to comment further on Government participation.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—"The War at Sea." GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—Everybody's Scrapbook. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

Chungking—9:00 p. m.—News in English. XGOY, 6.11 meg., 49 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—H. M. Irish Guards Band. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m., GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLQ3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ5, 9.58 meg., 41 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Popular Songs. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Air Route to Moscow Is Proposed



Northeastern Group Has World Flight Visions

Left, Milton H. Anderson, Vice-President and chief pilot of Northeast Airlines; center, Samuel J. Solomon, President, and Robert Swain, right, Vice-President and Treasurer, of Northeast Airlines, which yesterday filed application with the Civil Aeronautics Board for permission to fly from Boston to European capitals as far east as Moscow.

Northeast Airlines Seeks European Route

Whether air travel is to be permitted to develop in the future as freely as the medium in which it operates is the fundamental question that must be decided by the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington. The filing yesterday by Northeast Airlines of New England of an application asking for the right to fly routes that would connect Boston with the capitals of Europe as far east as Moscow involves a decision of this character.

In a virtually unprecedented action a domestic American air company operating in the northeast corner of the United States has asked, in effect, to fly anywhere that airplanes will fly. Heretofore that has been a privilege granted exclusively to an American air carrier—Pan American Airways—which has operated outside the continental limits of the United States. In no way has Pan American competed with the domestic companies for the domestic air traffic of the United States.

Northeast's application asked specifically for permission to fly routes between Boston and London, Paris, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Oslo, Stockholm, Leningrad, and Moscow. Northeast's president, Samuel J. Solomon declared his company's capacity, by reason of its experience and trained personnel, to operate regularly scheduled air transport services for freight, passengers, and mail.

Mr. Solomon disclosed recently the virtually informal manner in which his company launched foreign service at the request of the Air Ferrying Command of the Army Air Forces. Shortly after Pearl Harbor Mr. Solomon offered the complete facilities of his company to the Air Forces. At the time he stated that the company had an application to serve Newfoundland, including the Army and Navy bases on that island.

According to Mr. Solomon the Commanding Officer of the Air Ferrying Command asked Mr. Solomon if he would stop at Northwest River. Mr. Solomon said yes, not knowing where Northwest River was. Back in his office, Mr. Solomon was unable to locate Northwest River on the map and had the embarrassing experience of having to call back and ask where it was on the map. He thought it was in Newfoundland. The officer stated Northwest River was in Labrador. Whereupon the company filed application for Labrador service.

The company, according to Mr. Solomon began service for the Government early in January, 1942, and has been working at it ever since. Northeast initiated the first cargo service ever flown from the United States to Labrador, Greenland, Iceland, and Scotland, he said.

Air Medal Awarded

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—Awards of air medals to officers and enlisted men of the Army for meritorious achievements while participating in more than 200 hours of anti-submarine patrol flight during 1942 have been announced by the War Department.

Among those honored were:

Massachusetts

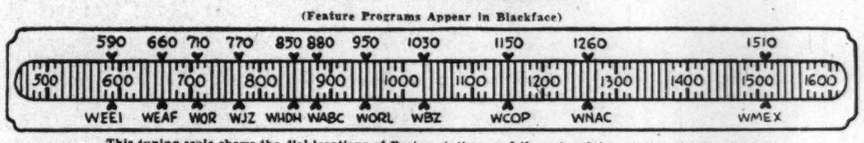
Second Lieut. Laurence J. Daly, Jr., navigator, Webster. Second Lieut. Arnold Z. Rosoff, navigator, Brookline.

Rhode Island

First Lieut. Stephen Boluch, pilot; Providence.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 David Harum	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Uncle Sam": drama	Popular Music
3:30 Hollywood; "Post"	Margaret Janis, songs	Pepper Young's Family	Philadelphia Orchestra	"Do You Know?"; quiz
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	Children's Concert;	"Do You Know?"; quiz
4:00 Elizbth Bemis, news	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Eugene Ormandy, conducting	Dick Robertson's Orch.
4:15 "Sharps and Flats"	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch		Bob Crosby's Orchestra
4:30 Red Cross Program	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Philadelphia Orchestra	The Ink Spots
4:45 Studio speakers	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra	Alvino Rey's Orchestra
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, comm'nt	Cab Calloway's Orchestra
5:15 Talk: Date Book	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Junior Newsceaster	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45 Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00 Comment; News	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics: music
6:15 Mary Small, songs	Newscast	The Answer Man: quiz	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports; Income Taxes
6:30 Walt Cassell, songs	"This Is My Story": dr.	Music for Moderns	News from Abroad	Dr. Tehyi Hsieh: Music
6:45 News; Joseph Hasch	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 Four to Go: variety	Victor Borge: Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James's Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	News of the World	Yankee Starlets: songs	Richard Salinger: news
7:30 'Easy Aces': comedy	"The Lone Ranger":	Kay Ivers: Melodeers	"California Melodies":	Carewe-Chamberlain
7:45 "Mr. Keen": drama	western drama	John Barry, comments	M. Gray, songs; orch.	Your Army
8:00 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Earl Godwin, news	'Mr. & Mrs. North': com.	"Sizing Up the News"	Irish Music
8:15 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner: sketch	'Mr. & Mrs. North': com.	The Barries: Willard Trio	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30 Drama, with Jean Hersholt: News	The Manhattan Story":	Tommy Dorsey Orch.	"Mystery Hall": drama	You Shall Have Music
8:45	Jim Ameche, narrator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Mystery Hall": drama	You Shall Have Music
9:00 Lionel Barrymore:	John Freedom: drama	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Mous-
9:15 "Mayor of Town"	John Freedom: drama	Shore: guest; orchestra	M. Gould's Or.: drama	sargsky: "Pictures at an
9:30 Milton Berle: vari-	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney":	Jimmy Durante; Philip	Exhibition"
9:45 ety; orch.; guests	Dance orchestra; Talk	dramatic sketch; orch.	Loeb; Ilka Chase, m. c.	Classical Album: News
10:00 Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news	Local Sports
10:15 Amer. Folk Songs	Gracie Fields, songs	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports
10:30 War Correspondents	World's Most Honored	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news	Local Sports
10:45 News: World War II	Music	Musical Knowledge	Musical Roundup	Local Sports
11:00 News: Wm. Shirer	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	News; "Nocturne"	News Service	Victory Night Watch
11:15 Rideout; Master	Harry Greene's Orch.	What Can I Do? drama	Milt Herth's Orch.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
11:30 Works of Music	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"Salute to the States";	Day's End: music
11:45 Music: Dance orch	Sportscast: News	Music You Want	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Day's End: News

Thursday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	Newscast	Dress Parade; Variety	News comment	
7:30 Music: News	Musical program	News Service	"Fiesta"; music	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Musical program	Jack Dalton, songs	Musical Clock	
8:00 News of the World	Tune Up Time	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Uncle Sam": drama	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Morning Watch: religious
8:30 Carl Moore's Club	Musical Highlights	News Services	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore's; News	News; Morning Notes	Herb Lewis: Melodeers	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	Breakfast Club	Home Forum: talk	News; Ruth Moss	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air of	Breakfast Club	Uncle Sam: OWI drama	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 the Americas	Breakfast Club	Food News: Im. Wolcott	"Spotlight Revue"	Studio speaker
9:45 Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Air Express Music	News; Military Band	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15 American Stories	Women and the War	"The O'Neills": drama	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30 Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate": drama	The Cheer-Up Gang; vo-	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	"A Woman of America"	calist; orchestra	Mason
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Breakfast Music; Inter	Road of Life: sketch	'Headlines of Tomorrow'	"Kick-Conga!"
11:15 Second Husband: sk.	Breakfast Music; Inter	Vic and Sade: sketch	New England Cupboard	B Moynihan; J. Kiley
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	Musical Hits	"Snow Village": sketch	"Yankee House Party";	Earl Hines' Orchestra
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum": sketch	variety show, with orch.	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister": sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	Organ Recital	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills: women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 Our Gal Sunday: sk.	Hour; music; speakers	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Farm talk	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Studio Strings, with	"Aunt Jenny": sketch	Baron Elliott's Orch.	Italian Melodies
1:30 Vic & Sade: sketch	Margaret Janis, songs	"Big Sister": sketch	News; Fashion talk	Curtain Time: Ruth
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Krave
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Good Food Buys"	'Light of the World': sk.	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15 Dramatic sketch	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30 "We Love & Learn"	Air Express Music	"The Guiding Light": sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	"Uncle Sam": drama
2:45 "Pepper Young"	Seth's Village Canteen	Hymn Recital	Musical Roundup	News Service
3:00 "David Harum"	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Stanley Dixon, Comments	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Shady Valley Folks	Popular Music
3:30 Hollywood; "Post"	Treasury Star Parade	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	"Do You Know?"; quiz
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Talk	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	show
4:00 Elizb'th Bemis, news	Air Express Music	'Backstage Wife': sketch	Walter Compton, news	Jan Savitt's Orchestra
4:15 "Sharps and Flats"	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Uncle Sam: drama	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra
4:30 Victory Council	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Bridgeport String En-	Raymond Scott's Orch.
4:45 Doris Tirrell, organ	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"	sble; F. Forti, cond.	Bing Crosby, songs
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	elah Carter, comm'nt	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
5:15 Date Book; Follies	Dick Tracy: sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	orts Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Junior Newsceaster	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45 "Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00 News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics: music
6:15 Song Shop, Bill Eliot	Newscast	Dinner Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports stories
6:30 Frazier Hunt, news	Alec Templeton: concert	Music for Moderns	News from Abroad	Art Jarrett's Orchestra
6:45 J. B. Kennedy, news	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 Four to Go: variety	Victor Borge; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James's Or.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	News of the World	Popular Music	Richard Salinger: news
7:30 'Easy Aces': comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs	Bob Burns: "Arkansas	Concert Album	Good News Hour: re-
7:45 "Mr. Keen": drama	"You and the War"	Traveler": music; guests	Fred Lang, news	ligious program
8:00 Ransom Sherman:	Earl Godwin, news	Frank Morgan; Fanny	'Singin' Sam': songs	"This Is My Story"; dr.
8:15 variety program	Lum 'n' Abner	Brice; H. Stafford; or.	Volney Hurd, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30 Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting:	'Aldrich Family": drama	"The Busy Mr. Bingle";	Songs of the Range
8:45 Death Valley: News	"What Should Our	'Aldrich Family": drama	comedy series	"What's Going On?"
9:00 Major Bowes' Ama-	Schools Teach in War-	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Proke-
9:15 teur program	time?"	orch.; guests	News Service	fieff's Violin Concerto
9:30 Stage Door Canteen	Jan Garber's Orchestra	Rudy Vallee; Jean Davis;	Treasure Hour of Song:	Classical Album
9:45 Stage Door Canteen	Orchestra; Talk	orch.; George Tobias	soloists; orchestra	Classical Album
10:00 "The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Abbott and Harold Peary;	Raymond Clapper, news	News Service
10:15 "The First Line"	Gracie Fields, songs	comedy; soloist; guest	Gracie Barrie's Orchestra	U. S. Army Recruiting
10:30 Postwar Developm't	World's Most Honored	"Today's News"; drama;	Paul Schubert, news	Victory Night Watch
10:45 News; World War II	Music	Guest Speakers; Orch.	Musical Roundup	Johnny Long's Orchestra
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	News; "Nocturne"	News Service	Gene Kruna's Orchestra
11:15 E. B. Rideout; Mas-	Harry Greene's Orch.	What Can I Do?; drama	Milt Herth's Orchestra	Teddy Powell's Orchestra
11:30 ter Works of Music	Fishermen's Program	Music of the New World;	So. American Serenade;	Day's End: music
11:45 Music; Dance orch.	Local Sports; Recorded	Frank Black, conductor	Bob Stanley's Or.; tenor	Day's End: News

Larger Ration For Fisheries Group Assured

Adequate provision for fishermen using processed food that is rationed is assured the industry today by Washington authorities, according to Edward H. Cooley, Executive Vice-President of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association.

When canned and processed foods were rationed on March 1, fishing boats were classified as "institutional users," with the result that many skippers found they were able to produce enough of the rationed food to last them only a portion of the month.

Vigorous protests were lodged with Washington officials and a representative sent to consult with them in person. He was promised that a satisfactory arrangement will be made whereby the individual ration boards will be instructed to make a special arrangement for fishermen.

Most of the complaints came from Gloucester where fishermen and boat operators discussed the plan to tie the craft up until they could be assured of enough food to resume fishing.

Manager Lawrence J. Hart of the Gloucester Chamber of Commerce, and former Mayor Sylvester F. Whalen, the latter representing outfitters for 20 active fishing draggers from Gloucester, wrote to Federal officials in protest against the classification, and urged that the fishing industry be changed to the class of "ocean going vessels."

In ruling that a fishing vessel does not come under the heading of an ocean-going vessel, the Office of Price Administration roused a virtual tempest among fishermen. Former Mayor Whalen wrote Washington that the ruling was "absurd," pointing out that fishermen stay from seven to 12 days on the high seas, subject to many dangers and hardships in procuring fish to supply national demand for more food.

Under the present system, fishing boats are cut from a normal 150 pounds of sugar a month down to 25 pounds; 38 pounds of coffee to 10 pounds, and canned goods to about 20 per cent of what they normally would carry, the fishing interests declared.

Folk Songs Mark Program of Great Moments in Music

The Daly Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A program of American folksongs will be presented on Great Moments in Music, with Jean Tennyson, soprano, singing "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny," "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," with the chorus; and a duet with Charles Kullman, tenor, "Love's Old Sweet Song." Mr. Kullman's solo is "Somewhere a Voice Is Calling." Robert Weed, baritone, sings "Deep River" and a medley of Western airs, the latter with the chorus. The program opens with Dvorak's "Going Home," sung by the chorus, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Kay Francis, recently returned from entertaining the AEF in North Africa and Great Britain, is Eddie Cantor's guest tonight in a program which will be heard from March Field, Riverside, Calif., NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Jane Cowl is guest on Milton Berle's program, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Inez Lind, President of the Professional Women's Club of Boston, will interview Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, on his impressions of Madame Chiang Kai-shek, WMEX, 6:30 p. m.

Damaged but Usable Shoes Need No Stamp

Still another grade of shoes was made purchasable without surrender of the ration stamp, as the Office of Price Administration today amended its order so as to permit unrationed sale of shoes damaged by fire, water, steam, or other accident. The ruling becomes effective tomorrow.

Reports indicate that Boston stores have large stocks of such footwear.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, March 18
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knicknacks.
3:15 p. m.—South American Soiree.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Day Dreams.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Jack Dalton, songs.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p. m.—News; U. S. Navy Band; News.
6:15 p. m.—Joseph Gallicchio's Orchestra.
6:45 p. m.—"Uncle Sam"; drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Hawaiian Music; Rainbow Trio.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p. m.—News Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W34B, Boston (44.3m), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

2:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, News.
4:15 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Bridgeport String Ensemble, Frank Poti, conducter
5:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter, News.
5:15 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr
7:15 p. m.—The Johnson Family.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News.
8:15 p. m.—The Barries; the Willard Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Mystery Hall"; Drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—Morton Gold's Orch.; drama; music, guests.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—News Service.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—Eddy Howard's Orchestra
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Frankie Master's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Salute to the States"; Alvino Rey's Orchestra.

Miss Hammond's Demand For Ouster Reasons Fails

State House Roundup

The hearing before the Legislative Committee on Rules on the order for an investigation of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety was in recess today in deference to Evacuation Day. The hearing will resume tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. in Gardner Auditorium.

High interest point in yesterday's session came late in the day when a demand was made for "specific reasons" why Miss Natalie Hays Hammond was removed as commandant of the Women's Defense Corp. The ouster of Miss Hammond, early this year, led to the filing of the order for an investigation of the Safety Committee.

J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the State Committee on Public Safety, who ordered Miss Hammond's dismissal in January, was asked three times by Representative Michael J. Neville (D) of Cambridge, a member of the Rules Committee, to declare the reasons.

"If it is the judgment of this Committee that I should go into the specific reasons for Miss Hammond's removal," Mr. Farley said, "I shall do so, but I leave it to the Committee to decide if I must explain why I exercised my unquestioned authority to remove her."

The Rules Committee went into executive session for about 15 minutes, after which Senate President Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro, Chairman of the Committee, announced that the Committee, with one dissenting vote, had decided not to require details.

Miss Hammond, who has been seated prominently in the front row during the hearing which began a week ago today, leaped to her feet at one stage of the afternoon session and said, "May I demand here and now, publicly, that Mr. Farley give the reasons for my dismissal?"

Chairman Hunt pointed out that Major General Daniel Needham, head of the Public Safety Committee's Protective Division, had the floor and ordered him to continue. No reply was made to her request.

General Needham, who opposed an investigation of the Public Safety Committee, said Miss Hammond had made substantial contributions to Civilian Defense. He added that he had attended conferences at which proposals to remove Miss Hammond were discussed and that he found them justified.

"The reasons for her removal were adequate," he said, "and I concurred in the decision."

Pay Increase Favored

A 15 percent wage increase to State employees has been recommended by the Committee on Public Service. It is now before the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means.

The increase, which is based on the basic salary received by employees and not on their present compensation which included a 10 percent increase for low pay workers, provides for a minimum increase of $240 and the maximum of $360 a year.

The proposal made by the Committee is more than Gov. Leverett Saltonstall recommended in his message to the Legislature. The Governor's proposal provided an increase of 12½ percent with a minimum increase of $175 and a maximum of $350.

It is expected that whatever policy is adopted by the State will also be taken as a yardstick for similar salary increase in counties, cities, and towns.

'Bus Way' Planned

A $40,000 "bus way" to eliminate the hazards of grade crossings would be built in Kenmore Square under a proposal made by the Boston Transit Commission. The proposal was made at a hearing before the State Department of Public Utilities and was approved by Willis B. Downey, Counsel for the Boston Elevated Railway.

Under the plan, a bus loading platform, connected by underground passageway with the Kenmore subway station, would be built on the site of the grass plot at the intersection of Beacon Street and Commonwealth Avenue.

The project was said to have been made necessary by heavy increase in passenger traffic on the Kenmore Square-Brookline Village-Chestnut Hill line. Half of the expense would be borne by the City of Boston and half by the Elevated.

Prison Labor Out

The proposal of Arthur T. Lyman, Commissioner of Correction, that certain inmates of Massachusetts penal institutions be released for work on farms this summer was rejected when the House accepted an adverse report on the bill by the Legislative Committee on Public Welfare. There was no debate.

Governor of New Hampshire Vested With Wartime Powers

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 17—The New Hampshire lawmakers have granted special wartime powers to Gov. Robert O. Blood and have turned down a proposal for trial of OPA violations in local courts.

Under the wartime powers measure the Governor and his Executive Council may suspend or modify any State law which they find in conflict with or impairing the war effort. The measure gives them the right to seize property; investigate supplies of essential materials; and to provide mutual aid between local governments.

The measure providing for trial of OPA cases in local courts, turned down by the lawmakers, was advocated by the State OPA organization in an endeavor to speed up its enforcement activities. This means that the OPA will continue to use Federal courts.

Prorogue Prospects

The more optimistic observers are expressing the view that the current session of the State lawmakers will come to a close May 1. Others look for adjournment later in May chiefly because of the attention that is expected to be devoted to State finances. So far less than 350 bills and resolutions have been introduced in the House of Representatives as compared with more than 500 measures considered by the last session. About half of the measures submitted already have been cleaned up. About a hundred measures have been passed while slightly more than 75 have been killed.

Hill Predicament

The model village of Hill finds itself in a strange financial predicament. Despite the fact that it has a surplus of $4,000, the town has found it necessary to renew $42,000 of the $50,000 in notes approved by the State two years ago.

This new village finds itself in this position because of the fact that it has not received payment from the Federal Government for town properties taken over in connection with the Federal Franklin Falls Flood Control project. The town went ahead and replaced these facilities in the new village but found it necessary to borrow money as the Federal funds were not forthcoming. When the Federal Government finally settles with the town, Hill will pay off the loan.

OPA Ceilings

The OPA ceiling prices on poultry have put producers and dealers in a strange position, according to Walter A. Felker, head of the division of Markets of the State Department of Agriculture. As the ceiling price for producers and dealers is the same, it is pointed out that the producer must sell directly to metropolitan markets in order to receive the ceiling. Dealers in poultry must pay under the ceiling in order to stay in business. This situation, authorities say, has caused producers to hold back supplies at a time when there is a big demand for poultry to take the place of meat.

Teacher Shortage

New Hampshire's school system has lost 561 teachers since last September, according to State Commissioner of Education James N. Pringle. In replacing 543 of this number the entire reserve list of available former teachers has been wiped out, Commissioner Pringle said.

"Our school administration problem is just like the grocery-man's when rationing started," he added. "We get a few spare teachers once in a while, and pass them around where they are most necessary, but we don't carry a permanent stock any more."

Road Projects

Under the terms of legislation now before Congress, New Hampshire would receive $5,000,000 a year for three years immediately after the war for the financing of highway projects. It is part of the program to carry out necessary highway construction that has been delayed because of the war, and to provide employment. The State would contribute 20 or 25 per cent of the amount as its share. Already the State is studying various projects so that work may be started with the least possible delay when the war is over.

On Alert for Incendiaries on Beacon Hill





By a Staff Photographer

Fire Watchers on the Job

Fire Watchers Muriel Turner and Joan Hoge (upper photo) scanning the roofs of Boston's Beacon Hill from the roof of the Hill's civilian defense headquarters at 63 Mt. Vernon Street for the tell-tale spark of an "incendiary." Miss Hope Gray, one of the deputy wardens, and Mrs. Lydia de Roth (lower photo), air raid warden in London at one time and now attached to the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, demonstrate the newly arrived stirrup pump on a bonfire.

New Stirrup Pumps Are Issued To Beacon Hill Fire Watchers

By Baldwin Garretson

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The trained band of 70 fire watchers on Beacon Hill, one of the first groups in Boston taught to spot and report incendiaries in the event of an enemy bombing, were ready to translate theory into practice today with shiny, new stirrup pumps.

An initial batch of 400, similar in most respects to the hand-operated pumps with which the British auxiliary firemen and firewomen coped with the recurrent blitz, has just been turned over to Precinct Warden Oscar E. Boline at 63 Mt. Vernon Street, the vacant but still elegant seven-story house that serves as civilian defense headquarters on the Hill.

All but a half-dozen were then dispatched to the 12 sectors into which the Precinct is divided, and placed at locations convenient to the storied brick houses, the curiosity shops, the old hotels, Boston Common and the State House, whose protection falls into the hands of some 600 wardens of various ranks and description.

Shoot Stream 60 Feet

The pumps themselves are operated on the principle of the familiar, cylindrical compression pump, projecting water instead of air from a tank two-feet high through a quarter-inch nozzle at the end of a flexible, 10-foot hose, shooting the stream a good 60 feet.

A team of three, selected from fire watchers, street wardens and adults pressed into service for the emergency, are supposed to do the work, one pumping, another operating the hose and the third keeping one eye out for the incendiary and the other for the refill.

The tank part of the pump holds four gallons and has a metal stirrup at the side on which the pumper can place a securing instep. This is hardly necessary, though, as when full and ready to go it weighs a solid 50 pounds.

In this respect, we were told, the pump differs from its English prototype which had no tank at all, but just the cylindrical air chambers and hose, and, being much lighter, could be and was operated from any bucket of water that happened to be handy.

Firemen and Police Help

Under the present setup, which was laid out on paper by the Boston Committee on Public Safety, and implemented by the volunteer workers with the co-operation of Capt. Francis M. Tiernan and the police of the Joy Street Station, these pumps are used to extinguish incendiaries and keep any fire in check while better equipped aids, such as Fire Department trucks, are on the way.

The fire watcher, for example, spots an incendiary from the roof of 63 Mt. Vernon Street, picks up the hand telephone, and reports the incident to the volunteer operator on the first floor, who in turn relays the information to the nearest control center, whence help is immediately dispatched. Meantime the pumps are put to use under the direction of the warden nearest the scene.

On Beacon Hill the fire watchers have been trained for some months. In addition to the immediate matter of extinguishing incendiaries, they were taught to distinguish the rapidly dissipating smoke of a railroad locomotive from the steady outpour of a genuine blaze. Fire hazards such as filling stations and old buildings were listed and classified.

Shown How to Read Maps

They were given instruction on reading maps and the use of binoculars, all this under the auspices of Police Sergeant Joseph J. Maraghy and Officer John A. Kelley who later introduced them to some fire-fighting equipment at the Brighton Station.

The result is the trained band two of which are on 24-hour duty on the roof of 63 Mt. Vernon. Here in a glass-enclosed shelter, 24 feet long and 12 feet wide the fire workers serve in two hour shifts when the weather is cold, doing a double stint of four hours when it warms up.

A telephone connects them with the precinct headquarters on the first floor where in an emergency there would be a reserve of 8 to 10 workers who could be put to immediate use. A map of Boston is on one table and field glasses lie near by.

To pass the time the fire workers have a radio receiving set, and to keep warm they have had an electric heater. They are looking forward to the spring weather.

Continuations In Worcester Gaming Cases

WORCESTER, Mass., March 17 (AP)—Twenty defendants arrested last night in gambling raids in Worcester pleaded not guilty today in District Court and their cases were continued until March 31 at the request of Assistant Attorney General James E. Farley. Judge Frank L. Riley was on the bench.

Terming three of the men, John Michael McMahon, also known as "Jack" Mack in sporting circles; David J. Mulcahy and Dominic Pingnatore as "leaders in gambling and horse play not only in Worcester but in this section of the state," Assistant Attorney General Farley asked for increased bail on these men.

After considerable talk by defense counsel, the Assistant Attorney General and Judge Riley bail for Mr. McMahon and Mr. Pingnatore was increased from $1,000 to $5,000 and that of Mr. Mulcahy from $1,000 to $3,000. Bail on all others remains at $1,000. All defendants were bailed last night.

In the course of the discussion Judge Riley remarked the cases comprising charges of promoting lotteries and conspiracy were not within the jurisdiction of his court and at the continued hearing March 31 he would hear evidence only on holding the defendants for Grand Jury action.

Striking simultaneously in Worcester and Springfield during the night, 55 state police conducted more than a score of raids and took into custody 49 men in a drive aimed at number pools and horse race betting.

The raids, led in each city by an Assistant Attorney General, were an extension of a drive, inaugurated by Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell, that netted 30 persons in Boston recently on varying charges involving gambling.

Twenty-five State policemen raided about 20 establishments in Springfield and rounded up 29 suspects. These were questioned by Assistant Attorney General Frank Wright and District Attorney Charles R. Alberti.

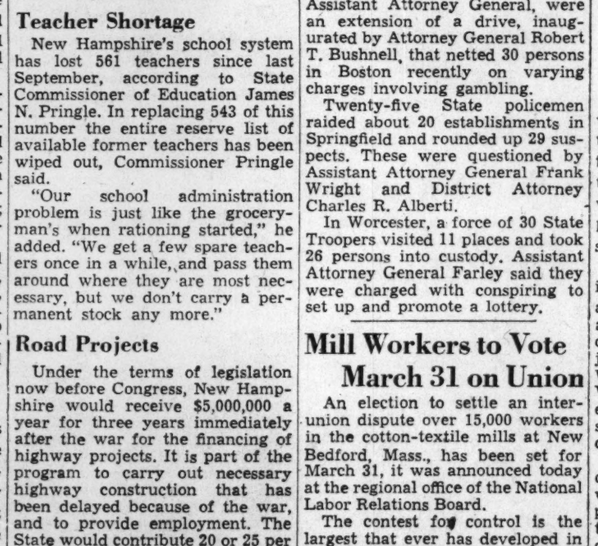
In Worcester, a force of 30 State Troopers visited 11 places and took 26 persons into custody. Assistant Attorney General Farley said they were charged with conspiring to set up and promote a lottery.

Mill Workers to Vote March 31 on Union

An election to settle an inter-union dispute over 15,000 workers in the cotton-textile mills at New Bedford, Mass., has been set for March 31, it was announced today at the regional office of the National Labor Relations Board.

The contest for control is the largest that ever has developed in one area between the rival textile organizations of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor, it is said among union leaders.

New Appointees Sworn In



By a Staff Photographer

Cabot and Mitchell Are Confirmed

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, left, administers oaths of office to Charles C. Cabot of Dover, center, whose appointment to the Superior Court was approved today unanimously by the Executive Council, and (right) Joseph S. Mitchell, Negro member of the State Parole Board, whose appointment to be Secretary of the Executive Council was also approved today by the Council, 7-1, after two deadlocked votes in recent weeks. Judge Cabot succeeds the late Judge Frederick W. Fosdick, and Mr. Mitchell succeeds the late William L. Reed, also a Negro.

Early Decision Slated on No. 2 N. E. Pipe Line

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—New England congressmen were promised yesterday an early decision by the War Production Board on their request that a second pipe line be brought into the East before next winter.

Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, chairman of a committee representing the New England congressional delegation, said the extension of a 20-inch pipe line, as recommended by Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes, also was regarded with interest by the Army and Navy, although he was not in position to commit the fighting forces on the question.

The committee members frankly conceded that Army and Navy requirements came first. But they added, even though the entire supply of fuel oil and gasoline conveyed through the projected 20-inch line went to the armed forces, it would free railroad tank cars for civilian needs.

A 10-inch line from New York into New England, to supplement the present barge and railroad facilities, also is under consideration by Mr. Ickes' agency, it was learned.

The committee was told that the two pipe lines—one a 24-inch tube to carry crude oil from Texas to the New York-Philadelphia refinery areas and the 20-inch line for the Texas finished product now authorized as far as Seymour, Ind.—would take one-half the output of the Lone Star State.

Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire said he had been informed by R. L. Vaniman, director of the automotive division, WPB, that 51 tank trailers had been released to New England purchasers.

This would bring the total released in New England, where fuel oil shortages have been acute this winter, to less than 10 per cent of the national total.

Senator Tobey's aids said more would be released as operators made application, and a "loosening up" of policy was seen by the Senator's staff.

Wins Mail Derby



Official United States Marine Corps

Capt. John S. Day

Brighton resident, now on duty in the South Pacific with the Marines, won the Christmas Mail Derby, according to returns just tabulated. He received 83 letters and 10 packages in one week.

Work of Harvard Botanists Helps on Home and War Fronts

Soldiers in the South Pacific tropics carrying manuals on poisonous plants, gun crews on various battlefronts working under protective camouflage unmolested by diving enemy aircraft, today can pay tribute to Harvard botanists for the comfort and safety which botanical knowledge has added to their efforts.

These botanical examples are, perhaps, among the more spectacular of those contributed by botanists of the various Harvard collections and research projects directly to the war effort. But important researches also are being made for the home agricultural front.

Sound dietetic advice, for example, would call a meal of macaroni and bread "starchy," yet Harvard biologists are attempting to produce a permanent hybrid between macaroni and bread wheats at the Bussey Institution in Forest Hills. This Institution was taken over early last year by the Army Medical Corps as a diagnostic laboratory.

Other Hybridizations

Other hybridizations include "crosses" between turnips, kholrabi (a form of cabbage), and radishes. McIntosh apples have been budded on the stocks of Asiatic species in order to produce a hybrid resistant to fruit problems such as crown gall.

Another early variety of corn is forecast by a study of cold-resistant maize varieties on the high peaks of islands in Lake Titicaca, and in other Latin-American countries. In his annual report to Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard, Dr. Elmer D. Merrill, supervisor of the Bussey Institution, stated that this study offers "some promise in New England for hybridizing with sweet native corn varieties to produce new types for early planting."

The Arnold Arboretum collection of trees and shrubs has been mobilized for war. Dr. Merrill reported that "arrangements were made to establish a variety nursery of Ceara rubber selections for the purpose of providing a place from which disease-free bud wood may be secured for plantation development elsewhere in tropical America."

Expeditions in Field

The famous lilac collection at the Arnold Arboretum has been increased to a total of 556 varieties by the addition of 61 varieties collected throughout the United States.

Although the war has ended all co-operative botanical work with China, Thailand, Burma, India, and other foreign areas, Arnold expeditions have continued in Mexico and Cuba.

Besides continuing expeditions in the United States and Canada, the Gray Herbarium has begun a work on edible plants of Eastern North America. Dr. Merrill's work on edible and poisonous plants in Polynesia and Malaysia is now in use by the Army in the tropics.

The Harvard Forest at Petersham, Mass., has been collaborating with the Camouflage Division of the Army Engineer Corps in experimenting with the treatment of vegetation for concealment purposes. The Petersham staff also is continuing researches on gypsy moth control, white pine weevil, and increasing the durability of wood for fence posts by impregnating the living wood with chemical preservatives.

Collapse of Meat Rationing Program Forecast by Balsam

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—Louis Balsam of Boston, former New England food executive, was reported to have predicted collapse of the meat rationing program at a meeting of State and regional Office of Price Administration officials here yesterday.

OPA officials said, however, that Mr. Balsam had been asked previously to resign and had been shorn of most of his duties. They said the meeting, one of the customary gatherings about a new rationing program, produced no other protests.

Mr. Balsam was quoted as saying that the advance publicity given the meat rationing program, which will start March 29, would cause a collapse. Prentiss M. Brown, Price Administrator, said advance notice was necessary in order to make proper preparations.

Fogg Exhibits Protected

Harvard University's Fogg Art Museum has prepared itself for possible air raids by rearrangement of storage areas, minor alterations of the building, and the setting up of protective shields to guard art objects from fire and flying fragments, it was disclosed today by Director Edward W. Forbes in his annual report. The series of lectures, exhibitions and loans to other museums is continuing, Director Forbes said.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-size oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration plus oil on hand Oct. 1 totals	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of March 16
2,000 gallons	1592½
1,500 gallons	1194½
1,000 gallons	796½
500 gallons	394

Bus Service For Schools Is Restricted

Hundreds of children throughout New England are being put "back on their feet" these days as the result of the Office of Defense Transportation's ruling to conserve school bus services in the interests of gasoline and tire conservation.

As the April 1 deadline approaches requiring communities to eliminate as much as possible of bus services to children within two miles of their schools, the ODT is receiving reports daily from localities where the program has already been put into effect.

The ruling announced several weeks ago denies bus service to children within the two-mile limit with the following exceptions:

1. Children who can be carried by busses that go beyond the two-mile limit without the busses having to cover any extra ground.
2. Physically-handicapped children.
3. Pupils subject to particular traffic hazards.
4. Pupils subjected to serious physical hazards.

Responsibility for determining the nature of hazards is left entirely with local boards.

Ice Glaze to Melt And End the Skids; Heavy Showers Due

Moderating temperatures during the day were expected to relieve by nightfall the hazardous traveling conditions, both afoot and awheel, caused by the light drizzle which froze as it reached the ground.

Most of New England highways were coated with a thin glaze of ice this morning, setting up difficult traveling conditions and, in a number of instances, practically halting traffic until sanding-trucks could spread their loads.

The Weather Bureau predicted that the freezing drizzle would end some time this afternoon and that fairly heavy showers would follow.

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American Planes Smash Japanese Installations in Heaviest Raid on Kiska

Continued from Page 1

had stiffened after minor withdrawals several days ago.

Marshal Wavell declared that India's volunteer army of 2,000,000 was now "in a position to meet and defeat any attack against her soil."

RAF Warplanes supporting British ground fighters bombed the Japanese at Mrawchung, a few miles north of Rathedaung, and also pounded the airdrome of Akyab, key enemy base on the Bay of Bengal, 25 miles southeast of Rathedaung.

United States 10th Air Force headquarters said American planes were hitting Japanese supply lines in widespread attacks, striking at a series of strategic bridges—notably the Myitgne span near Mandalay—and strafing enemy truck columns.

The offensive advantage in Burma lies with the Japanese because all waterways lead to the sea front on the south and penetrate inland to the north, giving the Japanese easier access to water traffic.

Arakan Front Like a Man's Hand

The Arakan front is like a man's right hand with its fingers pointed southward. The little finger is occupied by the British, since it is part of India proper. It is separated from the ring finger of this vast "hand" by the Naf River.

This ring finger in turn was captured by the British in recent months from the base of the finger down to the extreme knuckle. Near the tip lies Donbaik, held by the Japanese. This finger is the Mayu Peninsula and is where most of the fighting occurred until the week end.

The ring-finger peninsula is separated from the "middle finger" to the east by the Mayu River. It was in the middle-finger peninsula where the fighting occurred which compelled the British and Indian forces to adjust their position to protect their east flank which the Japanese are hitting.

The British had driven the Japanese southward along this peninsula as far as Rathedaung, 25 miles north of Akyab. Rathedaung is almost due east of Donbaik across the Mayu River.

The Japanese attack was launched northward from Rathedaung. It was continuing northward along this middle finger with unabated violence to the hour of the latest report coming from the front.

The Japanese recently withdrew one regiment which the British had battered considerably, and new troops are making the current attack.

The British until 10 days ago held positions as far inland to the east as the Kaladan River. The Japanese, with an infiltrating attack, compelled them to withdraw toward the seacoast.

The whole front from the Bay of Bengal to the point where the fighting is most intense reaches inland only about 10 miles and it is the toughest sort of mountainous jungle country. A mountain ridge runs the entire length of the Mayu Peninsula, so the fighting even along this ring finger is divided into two sections. One lies on the shoreline of the Bay of Bengal and the other along the Mayu River.

Whatever the result of the current battle, the British have achieved their principal aims in this area. They have neutralized any possibility of the Japanese using Akyab as a base for a jump-off against India, and pushed the Japanese considerably farther from the Indian frontier. Finally, they have kept a considerable portion of Japanese troops in Burma occupied, thus relieving pressure upon Chinese and British forces further north in the Assam section of India and the Yunnan front of South China.

306 Axis Warships Reported as Sunk

By the Associated Press

London, March 17

Lord Bruntisfield, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, told questioners in the House of Lords yesterday that 306 German, Italian and Japanese warships, excluding submarines, are known to have been sunk since the war began and "no doubt there are others."

Lord Bruntisfield gave this breakdown of the losses:

Germany: 1 battleship, 1 pocket battleship, 4 cruisers, 39 destroyers and torpedo boats, 4 raiders, and 69 other miscellaneous warships.

Italy: 10 cruisers, 48 destroyers and torpedo boats, and 35 other miscellaneous warships.

Japan: 2 battleships, 6 aircraft carriers, 17 cruisers, and 70 destroyers. No figures are available for miscellaneous small craft, he said.

Russia:

Red Army Presses Nearer to Smolensk

The Red Army has pushed another wedge westward toward the German key base at Smolensk, it was announced in the Soviet communiqué, with the capture of the railroad station of Igorievskaya and the district center of Vskhody.

To the south, however, the Germans massed a great number of tanks and motorized infantry, supported by a strong force of dive bombers, in a major effort to cross the northern Donets south of fallen Kharkov.

Heavy fighting was reported through the small elbow of the river near Izyum, 70 miles southeast of Kharkov.

It was stated that there was reason to assume that the German tank force battering at the northern Donets line was as strong as, if not stronger than, the units which figured prominently in the Kharkov region.

The weather and land conditions were reported good for mechanized warfare, and it was indicated the current struggle was as fierce as anything which has taken place in months.

The German High Command, in a communiqué, said that "the enemy forces encircled southeast of Kharkov were compressed in the narrowest area . . . and are approaching their annihilation."

The Germans also claimed advances in the Belgorod area and reported heavy fighting in the Lake Ilmen area where, the war bulletin said, "the Soviets vainly surged against the German front for entire days."

By taking Igorievskaya, 25 miles north of Durovo on a spur railway branching off from the main Smolensk-Vyazma line, the Russians added another town to their triumphant march west of the Dnieper River.

Durovo is midway between Vyazma and Smolensk on the main rail line.

The Soviet Army apparently has a considerable force west of the Dnieper.

The advances were contested bitterly by the Germans, the communiqué said.

"The enemy is trying to hold on to his defenses and is putting up a fierce resistance and forming new defense lines," it declared.

A number of other settlements were captured as German resistance was overcome, and two heavy counterattacks in one sector were crushed, Russians said.

Germans Strike From Forest Bases

Dispatches from the front said the Germans had increased considerably their rapid-fire rifle action in the area, and frequently struck out from forest positions at the advancing Soviet troops.

The enemy infantry was flanked by tanks operating in groups of from 4 to 12, it was said.

Along the line of retreat west of Vyazma they were reported to have set up powerful machine-gun nests strung 40 to 60 yards apart, but this line was broken Tuesday.

In the continuing battle on the Donets River southeast of Kharkov, the Russians said they had destroyed a force of enemy tanks and trucks, and then stormed a German-occupied village, catching the enemy soldiers by surprise still inside houses.

Villagers aided them in rounding up the Germans.

Dispatches to Red Star, Red Army newspaper, asserted that Soviet troops remained in force on the west bank of the Donets in numerous places and in these positions they have the initiative. Fighting now was raging, it was reported, for expansion of these Soviet-held footholds, while German attempts to cross the river in other sectors were repulsed.

Northwest of Kharkov, Russians said they were pushing back German counterattacks west of Sevsk which lies about 80 miles south of Bryansk, toward which Russian troops previously were reported driving from the Vyazma area.

In the offensive against Staraya Russia, a bulletin said that Marshal Semeon Timoshenko's troops smashed through to a road which connects two large towns, destroying 86 enemy block houses and dugouts in their advance.

Dispatches from the front reported that Marshal Timoshenko's heavy artillery had been unlimbered in an attack south of Lake Ilmen, concentrating particularly against what was described as a junction of enemy resistance where the Germans had built extensive fortifications.

The enemy, unable to withstand the "terrible" shelling, abandoned the forts and Soviet forces occupied the junction, it was said.

Then they rolled up their guns into new positions and blasted at the German defenses ahead. The screen of artillery fire enabled the Soviets to capture the highway, it was reported.



By a Staff Artist

The Battle of Burma

Black arrow indicates approximately the point at which the Japanese launched an attack against Marshal Wavell's army in Burma. Shaded section is that occupied by the Japanese.

North Africa:

Allied Planes Blast Convoy Off Sicily

A mighty Allied air-striking force blasted another Axis convoy in the Sicilian Straits, attacked an airfield near Gabès, and pounded General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's positions in the Mareth Line, it was announced.

German artillery opened up on the British Eighth Army deployed before the French-built fortifications in the Medenine sector and Allied patrols were active along the whole southern front, an Allied communiqué said.

The continued bad weather restricted flying in Central and Northern Tunisia.

Heavy rain beat upon the mountains in the north, but British First Army patrols ventured out.

At least three motor barges proceeding from Sicily to Tunisia were hit and left ablaze in the attack on the convoy.

Planes rising from the dry, sandy stretches of the western desert continued the softening up process of Marshal Rommel's positions in the Mareth Line, the communiqué said. Fighter bombers and medium bombers, escorted by fighters, carried the aerial assault to the Germans and Italians.

Superior formations of Allied aircraft continued a night-and-day offensive.

American Flying Fortresses were used against the barge convoy of six or seven vessels, and pilots reported that flames shot up 300 feet from the three that were hit. Lightnings provided fighter escort for the big craft.

British Bisleys attacked the Gabès landing ground and strung high explosives along the runways. The Bisleys also tore up tracks between Gabès and Sfax along which equipment moves south to the Mareth Line.

Submarines:

U. S. Has Sunk 138 Japanese Vessels

The United States submarine score against Japanese ships in the Pacific war zone stands at 199—including 138 sunk, 23 listed as probably sunk and 38 damaged.

Successful attacks against seven enemy vessels were reported by the Navy Tuesday in a communiqué which listed four as sunk and three damaged. Those sunk included a destroyer, a large cargo ship, a large transport, and a medium-size cargo vessel. The damaged ships were a medium-size cargo carrier, a medium-size tanker, and a small cargo ship.

In the Air:

Allied Planes Swoop Down on Paderborn

Speedy Mosquito bombers, swooping down to strike from house-top level, blasted railroad workshops at Paderborn in Western Germany yesterday in a daylight raid that one pilot said apparently caught the Germans napping despite the fact most of the flight was over Axis territory.

The main target was the locomotive repair shop, which has been working overtime on locomotives and freight cars for the Nazi war machine whose growing need of rolling stock constitutes one of Hitler's major problems.

Paderborn, a city of 33,000 population, is about 90 miles northeast of Cologne.

Hitting about 4:30 p. m., just as hundreds of workers were leaving the shops, the bombers sent them scattering, returning fliers said.

Sinclair Defends Use of 4-Ton Bomb

By the Associated Press

London, March 17

The use of four-ton bombs by the RAF was defended in the House of Commons by Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair today in response to questions concerning the effectiveness of the "block-busters," but he declined to go into details.

Asked whether reconnaissance photographs proved the monsters were more destructive than the same weight of smaller bombs, Sir Archibald said:

"I can only say that the use of this bomb is considered tactically justified."

South Pacific:

Japanese Bases Target of Allies

Allied planes struck widely at enemy sea transport and bases in the developing battle of the island fringes around Australia where the Japanese are reported concentrating troops.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's airmen seeking to finish off a three-ship Japanese troop convoy which was attacked the previous day while headed for Dobo, in the Aroe Islands 500 miles north of Darwin, reported, however, they could find no trace of the vessels in a search of the west coast of the Aroes and the south coast of New Guinea.

"We don't know where the convoy went, but it didn't reach Dobo," a headquarters spokesman said.

Two of the ships in the convoy previously had been reported heavily damaged by direct bomb hits and severe casualties were said to have been inflicted on enemy troops crowding the decks.

Allied headquarters made no claim that the vessels had been sunk, and the failure of reconnaissance planes to find any debris gave no evidence to support such a claim.

While the search for the convoy was pressed, Allied medium bombers hammered home attacks on Dobo, scoring hits on barracks, tents, and a radio station, the communiqué said.

Heavy bombers dodged a hail of anticraft fire to attack three medium-sized Japanese merchant ships off Cape Vandenbusch, Netherlands New Guinea, but were unable to observe the results of their work, the communiqué said.

Havoc attack bombers lived up to their name in a tree-top raid on the Japanese base at Salamaua, New Guinea, setting four fires among the enemy's dwindling fuel supply. The fires later were observed to have merged into a single conflagration visible 20 miles away.

Food Scarcity in Martinique

CASTRIES, Saint Lucia, British West Indies, March 17 (AP)—The food situation in Martinique is growing worse daily and authorities predict a severe famine during the approaching dry season, refug arriving from the French Island said yesterday.

Since Jan. 1 approximately 125 men, women, and children have reached here, some using small fishing canoes to cross the 24-mile Martinique Channel.

[Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles told a press conference in Washington March 8 that food shipments from the United States to the French Island were suspended in November—the month of the North African invasion—and had not yet been resumed.

This action was interpreted as a move to force a showdown over the status of Martinique and some 170,000 tons of French shipping in the Caribbean with Admiral Georges Robert, High Commissioner for the French Colonies in the Caribbean.]

Those reaching here said authorities in Martinique were aware of the exodus from the island and had tightened their viligance along the coast opposite Saint Lucia since the recent departure of young Joe Nichol, son of Yves Nichol, Martinique governor.

Women's Stake in War Is to Work for Peace

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP)—Women's greatest part in the war is to prepare herself to work successfully in the postwar period for a world of peace, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt said March 16 in an address to 1,700 students at Queens College, Flushing.

"Women failed at the end of the last war to do their full part towards bringing about a permanent peace," Mrs. Roosevelt said. "The fact that women are having war brought to their doorsteps should make them appreciate this time the need of not only wishing for but actually working for permanent peace.

"We must rid ourselves of prejudices for we are going to live closely with people of every race and religion after the war. If we want peace we must make up our minds that we must work for it and our stake now is to prepare ourselves in every way possible to take up full citizenship in the postwar world."



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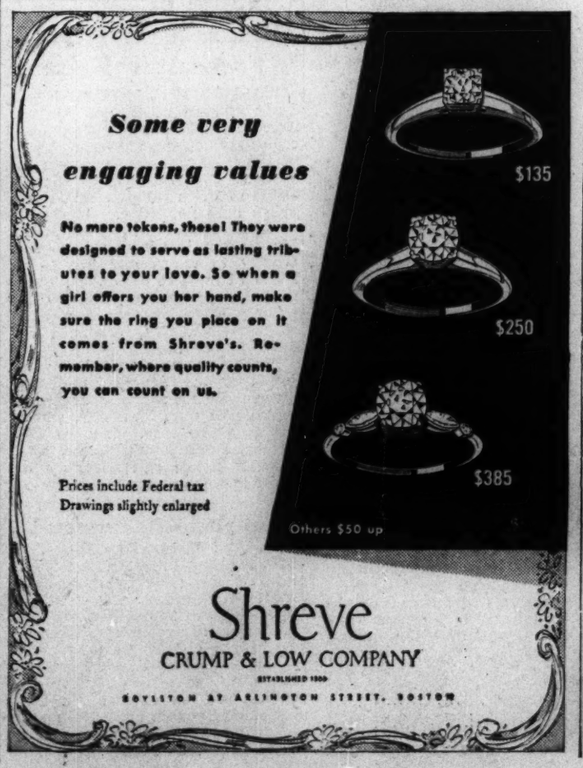
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JOURNAL FOR JOSEPHINE

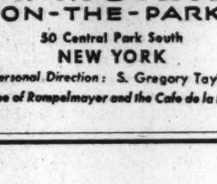
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How Fake Canning Firms Saved Alaska

AN ADVANCED ALASKA BASE, March 17 (AP)—The fact Dutch Harbor, the Navy's Alaskan stronghold, is not in Japanese hands today may be due in considerable measure to the nonexistence of two salmon packing companies.

These firms had no entity as the salmon canneries they purported to be. But they were very real covers for one of the Alaska Defense Command's most remarkable achievements—the secret construction of two airfields to guard Dutch Harbor from just the sort of attack Japan tried to make upon it last June 3.

The camouflage worked perfectly. The enemy's approach to the naval base met with completely unexpected aerial opposition, and his confusion was obvious. For hadn't intelligence reports to Imperial Headquarters made clear there was no airfield within 800 miles of Dutch Harbor?

There were two carriers, two or three cruisers, eight destroyers and four transports in that Japanese force—perhaps as strong an armada as that which struck at Pearl Harbor six months before—and palpably intent on invasion Those transports never sighted Dutch Harbor and the whole attack resolved itself into a purely aerial stroke at the naval base.

Now, 9½ months after the event, Maj. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., of Munfordville, Ky., head of the Alaska Defense Command, has disclosed the story of the stratagem and its success. General Buckner himself directed the scheme but he attributed a good share of the "final finagling" to his staff member, Col. Lawrence V. Castner, Oakland, Calif.

Had No Air Protection

The white-haired, rubby-faced General stroked the neck of his blue ribbon Springer Spaniel as he spoke.

"Alaska was the nation's military stepchield," he said. "Even after Pearl Harbor our so publicized naval stronghold of Dutch Harbor did not have one protecting air field within 800 miles, not one. The Japs knew this. Naturally I was concerned because my business is the defense of Dutch Harbor and Alaska.

"I selected Umnak and Cold Bay as two satisfactory air base sites. Umnak is 60 miles beyond Dutch Harbor and Cold Bay is 80 miles closer to the Alaskan mainland.

"When we had appropriations and permission to begin airfields, the question was to keep them secret and not to arouse Jap suspicion."

This problem was solved in part by interning the nearly 200 Japanese in Alaska immediately after Pearl Harbor.

"To help the deceit along," General Buckner continued, "Colonel Castner named them Blair Packing Company and Saxton and Company while in all official correspondence the jobs were titled Project 'A.'

"All Umnak and Cold Bay mail was addressed to these fake companies and our radio messages conformed to the picture.

"On the West Coast, ships were loaded with packing cases which had no identification marks. It would not look good to have machine gun cases go to a salmon packing company, would it?" General Buckner roars when he laughs.

Ready Just in Time

"Engineers under the supervision of Col. Benjamin B. Talley (of Mangum, Okla.) worked furiously despite ice and high gales to install a steel landing mat within two months.

"The Japs didn't give us much more than that time, but when they came in force sneaking down the Aleutians under cover of heavy fog June 3, we had pursuit and bomber planes on two fields.

"They came to within 90 miles of one of our two secret airfields—Blair and Saxton—while their carrier planes scouted our island chain.

"Because they brought four transports loaded with troops it is a fair assumption that they intended occupation. They attacked Dutch Harbor with carrier planes, and it would have been a good choice for their landing operations.

"However, in the midst of their well-planned assault the Japs found themselves attacked from behind by land-based pursuit planes and bombed and torpedoed by land-based bombers. That upset their rickshaw. Their spy work, which made Pearl Harbor possible, had failed.

"Apparently, their deduction, and a good one, was: where there are land pursuit planes and bombers there is a field, and where there is a field there is a fortification, and where there is a fortification our ships are in mortal danger—particularly carriers and transports.

Got Three Out of Four

"And so the Japs turned back. To get an idea of what our air force accomplished, you might see Colonel Peterson." (Leslie O., Chief-of-staff of the Eleventh Air Force).

Colonel Peterson said: "Two Jap observation planes flew through Umnak Pass—between Umnak and Unalaska—and Lieut. John B. Murphy shot down the first.

"Then four Jap dive bombers swept over Umnak Island. I don't think they saw our airfields. We jumped them in Umnak Pass and our Warhawks shot down three.

"In the afternoon, nine Japs tried to come in over our island and they were attacked again. One plane was shot down in air battle, and another was destroyed by ground fire.

"But perhaps more important than our pursuits' work were our bombers. They got two torpedo hits on a cruiser despite the heavy overcast, and a thousand pound bomb hit on an unidentified ship.

"I am sure that our secret landing fields from which the bombers and pursuit ships were launched forced the Jap to go packing. He went 750 miles to Kiska to make an unopposed landing."

It remained for Capt. Donald W. Nance, Hood River, Ore., assistant to Colonel Peterson, to finissh the story.

"Two days later, a squadron of seven Lightnings flew from Cold Bay to Umnak," he related. "En route, the fliers saw a 3,000-ton freighter. They circled it several times as they do the many Lend-Lease ships plying these waters and when it hoisted a Jap red ball flag they pounced on it and strafed it with their 50-caliber guns.

"Immediately the ship hoisted a flock of signals and our aviators pulled away. It turned out to be a Russian vessel and it steamed for Dutch Harbor and minor repairs. There were no casualties.

"I suppose the Soviet captain could not understand the presence of American fighter planes in that area—more than 800 miles from the nearest known American airfields. And perhaps he knew of the Jap warships operating in the area and thought they had taken over.

"And if it hadn't been for Blair and Saxton Companies his guess might have been good."

Dogs Going to War With Duluth Private

By the Associated Press

Washington

Private Carl L. Wheeler of Duluth, Minn., is going to take his dogs of war with him.

Upon assignment to the mountain training center at Camp Hale, Colorado, for training in warfare in snow-covered regions, Private Wheeler asked permission to enlist his dogs.

It was granted quickly. His dogs are a highly trained team of sledge dogs and have mushed over snow-covered territories in Alaska and on the Canadian-Minnesota border.

Troops Mass Against French Rebels

LONDON, March 17 (AP)—Thousands of French youths, fighting transfer as labor conscripts to war factories in Germany, remained lodged in the mountains of Southeastern France today, resisting the efforts of French police to round them up though German and Italian regular soldiers were reported waiting to move against them.

Under the leadership of Maj. Gen. Cartier the youths waited for a showdown, and the Algiers radio reported more Frenchmen were pouring into the mountains to reinforce them.

This report, however, was tempered by Swiss advices which said hundreds of the youths had yielded to hunger and returned to their homes where they were promptly gathered in and sent summarily to Germany.

The German-controlled Paris radio said several trains loaded with young French workers had left town in Southern France yesterday en route to Germany.

One patriot force, estimated to be 1,000 strong, was reported operating near Mont Blanc, armed with machine guns, rifles and pistols.

Another force, led by former officers of the 27th Regiment of Annecy, was said to be in the mountains farther north. Some insurgent forces were reported to have old French 75 mm gun.

General Cartier was known as one of the sternest disciplinarians in the old French Army, a former friend of Marshal Pétain who appointed him Mayor of Annecy. He quit that post in 1942 after a clash with a Fascist organization and was reported to have gone into the underground movement when the Germans moved into Unoccupied France.

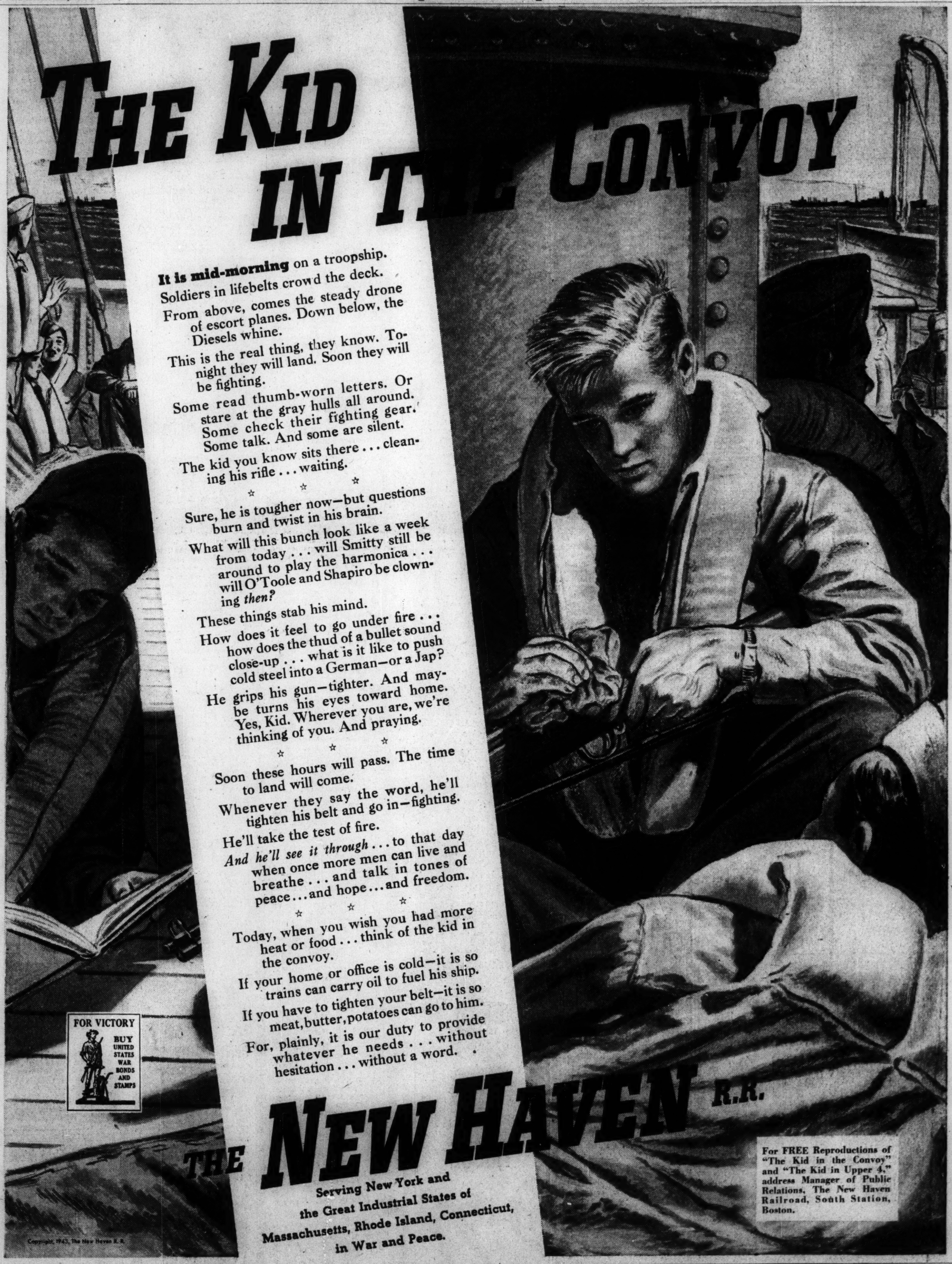
French sources here described him as a modern Cromwell—a lean, ascetic, luxury-hating puritan, devoutly religious, and fanatic about physical fitness.

A Stockholm dispatch to Reuters said that Nazi Gestapo men and French police had begun a terrorization campaign in Lyon, which lies west of the Savoyard Mountain Districts and was the seat of the insurgent outbreak against the labor draft.

Laval Gets 3 Days

Recorded by CBS

ALGIERS, Algeria, March 17—Fritz Sauckel, Reich labor commissioner, has handed Pierre Laval an ultimatum threatening intervention by the German Army if the 250,000 French workers demanded by Hitler hadn't left French soil "in the following three day," Radio France said, quoting an "unconfirmed" Geneva dispatch.



Pacific Call: 'Just a Few More Planes'

Continued from Page 1

mands whose concern is also with the war against Japan are also represented. It is no secret that the Navy High Command has always been more Pacific-minded than the Army, or than the Combined Joint Chiefs of Staff which have prepared the strategic plans for the grand strategy of war. The concentration on Germany first has never been accepted whole-heartedly by the American Navy, any more than it has by Australia.

The arguments being presented in Washington by MacArthur's Generals and by others whose identity remains a military secret will shortly be implemented by a visit from Australia's Foreign Minister, Dr. Herbert Evatt. It all adds up to a strongly backed case. What will come of it?

Of course one thing can be ruled out at once. The decision to concentrate first on Germany cannot possibly be modified. And, of course, the men who want more for the Pacific do not seriously challenge that decision. To do so would be to challenge the decisions at Casablanca made by Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt, backed by their highest ranking military leaders.

What General MacArthur, through his lieutenants here, is asking, and what anyone else pleading for a strong front against Japan is asking, is just a few more crumbs from the table which always sounds so well stocked to a General out "at the end of the trolley line" when he reads glowing newspaper accounts of the thousands of new planes rolling off the American assembly lines.

Every Sector Important

Every field commander is subject to a feeling that he is not getting his due share of available war materials. It applies to General Chennault in China or to General Harmon in the South Pacific, or to General Brerton in Cairo just as much as to General MacArthur.

Each is constantly sensitive to both the threats and the opportunities of his own area. Each says, "Oh, if I could only get another hundred planes or a few more tanks or another division of men." And each goes on doing the best sort of a makeshift job he possibly can with what he has.

Not a single one is getting anything like what he wants. Each is getting what the Combined Joint Chiefs of Staff feel is the maximum piece of the pie consistent with the overall strategic plan for the war. What the top war planners in Washington face right now, however, is an argument that just a little more can and should be squeezed from the edges of the pie slices to take advantage of the chance to hurt the Japanese a little more right now.

General Kenney is the ideal protagonst for any such plea. He has used the air force he has with extraordinary skill. Military quarters throughout Washington are loud in praise of the magnificent job he did in the Bismark Sea, which was the product of months of practice, of careful training, and of shrewd tactical surprises.

Shipping the Weak Spot

General Kenney doesn't come pleading for aid to save someone. His case is that the Bismarck Sea produced the destruction of 22 Japanese ships with the loss of only one Allied bomber and three fighters. He can say, and undoubtedly has many times since he reached Washington, "You want to sink Japanese shipping because that is Japan's weakest spot. Just give me a few more planes and I'll do it for you. There are about 60 Japanese ships at Rabaul right now and almost any time you can find a similar concentration there. It's an ideal place to catch them."

Others with a less specific situation in mind argue that Japan is digging in too deep while we fight a combination holding and attritional war against Japan. They don't ask for any basic shift in the grand strategy of the war. But they do ask for some more of the juice in the pie tin and beg the cooks to scrape the bottoms for every last crumb that isn't desperately needed for North Africa or the air offensive against the continent.

There is a defensive argument as well as an offensive one. There is no doubt that the Japanese have developed very large air facilities on their island front. General MacArthur's and General Harmon's planes still have air superiority on the islands front. But the enemy has not moved the number of planes in which he can handle with his new facilities. One estimate of the number he can use on that front is 1,200 planes, a figure well above what he apparently has there now, or has had there ever.

Japan's Advantages

But Japan has the fields and the ground crews and the repair facilities to handle a big force. More than that, he has a regular series of stepping stones right down from Japan. He can fly fighters as well as bombers. Which means that any time when he has the planes available and the will to use them in the South Pacific he can transfer them there in a matter of just two or three days.

The Allied Commanders are in no such enviable position. Their bombers can be flown out there in a short time. Two days from Pearl Harbor to New Guinea is easy for a Flying Fortress or a Liberator. But fighter planes must come the slow, hard way by ship.

Thus the enemy is always able, at least in theory, to gain air superiority at any given moment he wants it. Does he want it? Some observers doubt that Japan seriously intends to try to push its war frontiers any farther out, believing that Tokyo is much more concerned with holding what it has than in acquiring more. But there is always the question whether this is a sound assumption. If one were to operate on it one could be fooled disastrously.

Will these arguments be strong enough to overcome the feeling of the High Command that the South Pacific is already getting the largest share of war materials possible within the framework of the general strategic plans which have been drafted and approved at Casablanca? The Japanese would like to know the answer, so it is and must be a secret.

So Confident, They Celebrate First



Associated Press

Marine Colonel Cuts the Cake

The night before the Marine raiders' attack on Makin Island last August, the chef of the submarine bearing Lieut. Col. Evans F. Carlson, chief of the expedition, baked a cake for the Marines on board. Colonel Carlson is shown cutting first piece of cake as the submarine slips closer and closer to Makin Island.

Eden Pushes Ties With Russia At Washington Conferences

Continued from Page 1

ticipation in a system of collective security.

The immediate snag which the Ball-Burton-Hill-Hatch resolution has hit is that even some of its supporters, who are united in backing its central provisions, are divided over the wisdom of attempting to bring it to full debate and decision at this moment.

Its sponsors are convinced that delay will not increase agreement within the country and that to withhold this assurance of Congressional-Executive unity will make it all the more difficult for the United States to reach the necessary understandings with the other United Nations.

A Question of Timing

President Roosevelt, who has assured the four Senators that he supports the "broad objectives" of their resolution, publicly took a noncommital attitude at his press conference yesterday afternoon toward the specific resolution. This is not an inexplicable viewpoint because, while he hopes for Senate action, he does not want to be tied to a particular proposal at this time.

Mr. Roosevelt did, however, take pains to emphasize the need of planning for the peace, both internationally and domestically, during the war, and indicate that the Administration intended to continue such preparation at every practicable point.

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who has openly identified himself with the two main parts of the resolution—the remainder of which, if necessary, its authors would probably be willing to eliminate—is likewise counseling delay in considering it.

At the moment the resolution is in the hands of the Foreign Relations Committee and immediate debate is not a prospect. It is quite possible that a middle-road resolution will be reported out at Senator Connally's own initiative and if he embodies in it the features he has publicly accepted, it will be agreeable to the four Senators.

Indorsed by Willkie

Wendell L. Willkie gave the resolution his forthright support.

"Congratulations on the rsolution which you have jointly introduced"; he wired Senators Ball, Burton, Hill and Hatch. "Let me know if there is anything I can do to help."

The resolution was also backed almost unanimously by the most widely circulated and widely read Washington columnists.

Raymond Clapper remarked that "the change in the times is clearly marked by the initiative that the Senate is taking with regard to the United States.

"This is not a bloc move of any kind. It is a Senate move. It is contemplated as an impressive act in which the full dignity and power of the Senate is thrown into the development of our foreign policy, to make clear to the world which fork of the road the United States intends to travel.

"Above all, the spirit in which this is being done is what counts. Not a single Senator attempted to obstruct the continuation of lend-lease last week, not even to capitalize through any gallery grandstand play by delaying the vote, as any single Senator could have done. Now the Senate is making a straightforward move to make its attitude on the United Nations clear to the world. In these ways the Senate is bound to inspire public confidence and help to provide the national leadership that the United States is entitled to exercise in world affairs from here on out."

Other Press Comments

Ernest Lindley writes today:

"A suitable resolution passed overwhelmingly by the Senate would be of immense value in strengthening the hand of the United States Government in its conferences with its Allies. But to be effective it would have to be passed by a majority of the Senators of both parties without protracted debate.

"The resolution drafted by Senators Hatch, Ball, Burton, and Hill probably is a little too specific to have a chance of easy passage. Possibly no resolution strong enough to serve the purpose can be passed now without a damaging debate. This is distinctly the type of action to which at least two thirds, preferably more, of the Senators should subscribe before it is brought forward for formal debate.

"If such an agreement could be reached it would go down in history as one of the most constructive actions ever taken by the United States Senate.

Timely and Useful

Mark Sullivan views the resolution as timely and useful.

"There is now something definite which Senators and everybody else can get their teeth into," he says. "People were longing for some such thing. This is shown by the quick publicity and discussion which the action excited, the instant importance it attained. Its chief distinction is its concreteness, its comprehensiveness. Also its nonpartisan quality—two of the Senators are Democratic, two Republican.

"The postwar plan that will emerge ultimately may differ greatly from this resolution. The very important and timely service these four Senators have done is to give the country something tangible, upon which all the talk about postwar can concentrate, for indorsement or modification, for addition or for subtraction.

"It is a fair judgment that had Wilson laid the League of Nations before the Senate preceding the end of the war, had the Senate and Wilson co-operated in formulating the League, it would have been adopted and much subsequent history would have been different.

"What is now taking place is a forehanded effort to avoid what happened after the Great War."

Amendment Offered

Senator Raymond E. Willis of Indiana today introduced an amendment to the Ball resolution as follows:

"Any agreement concluded in accordance with the provisions of this resolution on behalf of the Government of the United States with any other nation or any association of nations, shall not be binding upon the Government of the United States until a proposal of such agreement shall have been submitted to the United States Senate and concurred in by two-thirds of the Senators present."

Eden May Address Maryland Legislature

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 17

The only public address Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden will make during his current visit in the United States may be delivered before the Maryland State Legislature.

Mr. Eden told newsmen after his conference with Secretary of State Cordell Hull yesterday afternoon that he had been invited to address the Legislature and added "it might work out that way."

The British Foreign Secretary is a direct descendant of the last British Governor of Maryland.

Giraud Bid Is Accepted By de Gaulle

Continued from Page 1

by General Giraud's radio message to Gen. Georges Catroux—chief de Gaullist representative in the Near East and recent de Gaullist envoy to Algiers—stating: "I am ready to welcome General de Gaulle to give concrete form to that union—of all Frenchmen of good faith."

General Giraud has issued decrees repealing 62 discriminatory laws imposed by Vichy against the Jews, restoring elective municipal assemblies, and giving back offices and jobs to those removed on account of being Masons.

Native Jews, however, resent General Giraud's revocation of the Cremieux Decree, which gave them citizenship rights in 1870. To them General Giraud's "new deal" is a severe and discriminatory misdeal. For as the situation now stands, any Spaniard here, for example, who took out naturalization papers yesterday is a French citizen today while all the native Jews who have been French citizens for say 45 years and who fought for France in two wars find themselves deprived of French citizenship.

Yesterday newspapers headlined the complete annulment of laws introduced here since June 22, 1940. But the Jews call this a misstatement since the Cremieux Decree was abrogated by a Vichy edict of Oct. 7, 1940, and General Giraud's communiqué merely confirms it on the grounds of avoiding racial discrimination.

Native Jews are Berbers who were in this country 2,000 years ago and number 140,000 in Algeria against 7,000,000 Arabs. The latter always have resented the fact that the Jews had a vote. Now the Jews must make application for citizenship in the same way as the Arabs have to do if they are prepared to sacrifice certain tenets of Islam in return for French citizenship.

This hetergeneous assortment emphasizes the fact that while Algeria has been politically and administratively considered an integral part of France, it really has been nothing of the sort. It is easy for persons thinking in terms of Metropolitan Fance to oversimplify the complex problems here and to make false generalizations in regard to France's future from trends manifested in North Africa.

Churchill Sees Way Clear For Full French Accord

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 17—Prime Minister Churchill's statement in Parliament today that "no question of principle" now divides Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Gen. Henri Giraud, is interpreted here as a sign that French unity is for the first time really in sight.

General de Gaulle has sent a "friendly reply" to General Giraud's invitation to meet him in North Africa. The statement by the French National Committee announcing this says: "It is to be expected that General de Gaulle will shortly leave for Algiers."

The National Committee considers, the statement reads, that the "Union of the Empire and the expansion of its war effort, in liaison with the entire French resistance movement in conditions consonant with the will and dignity of the nation are now progressing favorably."

Further Trend From Vichy

This is taken here to mean that General de Gaulle has accepted General Giraud's invitation on the understanding that the present anti-Vichy trend, inaugurated by the resignations of Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret, former Vichy Air Minister, and Jean Rigaud, is continued. In particular, Governor General Marcel Peyrouton of Algeria and Resident General Auguste Noguès are viewed as incompatible with any democratic regime by the Fighting French here.

The Fighting French statement that General de Gaulle is now expected to go to Algiers as soon as possible assumed special significance in the light of Mr. Churchill's statement in the House of Commons today.

The British Government, he said, "warmly welcomes General Giraud's speech, in particular his repudiation of the armistice and the abolition of French legislation subsequent to June 22, 1940, as well as his decision that Municipal Assemblies and Conseils Generaux will resume their traditional role and their members elected by the people, in abrogation of all racial distinctions between native Jewish and Moslem inhabitants."

"Without Needless Delay"

Mr. Churchill's statement, which he specifically said was made with the agreement of the United States Government, thereby has the effect of turning General Giraud's recent speech into something like an official document, carrying the approval both of London and Washington.

Thus the Prime Minister's appeal to all Frenchmen to unite "without a day's needless delay" carries special weight, as does his expressed opinion that "in view of General Giraud's speech and the National Committee's memorandum, it now appears that no question of principle divides these two bodies of Frenchmen."

Reports that General Catroux will be appointed to the post of General Giraud's right-hand man vacated by General Bergeret are considered premature in Fighting French circles.

The feeling in well-informed quarters here is that prospects are better than they ever have been for genuine progress toward unification of all Frenchmen fighting the Axis.

Compromise Possible

But complete solution is not yet regarded as finally achieved. There has been no sign so far on the part of either General of willingness to place himself under the authority of the other. A compromise is believed possible, however, perhaps in the form of an entirely new French War Committee on which both would be represented but on which neither would be chief.

Fresh evidence that this will constitute the real difficulty comes from a speech here today by André Philip of the Fighting French National Committee. M. Philip emphasized that General de Gaulle is the chosen leader of the French people within France and that he must remain their leader. Political leadership, he said, must come from one to whom the mandate was given—meaning General de Gaulle.

The French resistance movement inside France, M. Philip maintains, will insist on General de Gaulle being chief of any French provisional government until the people are able to choose their own political leaders later.

Praise for Giraud

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—The British and United States Governments joined today in commending General Henri Giraud, French High Commissioner of North Africa, for his repudiation of Vichy decrees and racial discrimination and his decision to restore traditional French liberties in the territory under his administration.

Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, in a formal statement said:

"Prime Minister Churchill has today made a very important statement in the House of Commons warmly welcoming and commending General Giraud's speech of Sunday, March 14, 1943. The Government of the United States is in the heartiest accord with this timely and splendid statement of the British Prime Minister and finds satisfaction in strongly commending this further step toward French unity."

Premier Churchill's statement to the Commons was:

"His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom warmly welcome General Giraud's speech, in particular his abolition of French legislation subsequent to June 22, 1940, his abrogation of all race distinction between native Moslems and Jewish inhabitants, and his decision that municipal assemblies and counseils generaux will resume their traitional role with their members elected by the people. In order to achieve the liberation of France through victory, Frenchmen everywhere must be united, and above all, all Frenchmen outside Nazi power should act loyally against the common enemy without a day's needless delay. This object has been promoted by General Giraud's speech and the national committee memorandum, since these show that no questions of principle divide these two bodies of Frenchmen."

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Fascist Italy's Influence in Tunisia

Few countries in the world have had as complex a political and economic history as Tunisia, where the United Nations are massing strength to push the last remaining Axis forces into the Mediterranean. The background of the Tunisian situation and its important relation to the present military struggle are reviewed in two articles by a recognized authority on Italian domestic and foreign affairs, of which the following is the first.

By Edgar R. Rosen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Although the political and military significance of the present struggle in Tunisia has momentarily overshadowed the problem of Italian influence and aspirations in that Protectorate, Fascist propaganda has not failed to exploit this aspect of the African situation.

A few weeks after the invasion of French North Africa by Allied troops, Radio Rome declared that the ranks of the Italian forces in Tunisia had been strengthened by the drafting of thousands of Italian nationals living in the Regency.

Radio Rome's predictions were greatly exaggerated, since later reports indicated that only 4,000 Italians joined the Fascist forces. Yet it cannot be denied that in their defense of the Tunisian bases the German commanders seem to have profited by the dense Italian settlement in the coastal region and farther inland.

However, tension among native French, and Italian elements has always been an important factor in the Tunisian political situation. In fact, the Bern correspondent of the New York Times was able to quote well-informed Italian sources to the effect that Axis difficulties with the population in Tunis and Bizerte are "considerable."

This is not surprising in view of the rather complex aspects of Tunisia's Italian problem, a typical product of the nineteenth-century diplomacy.

An Object of Imperialism

The opening of the Suez Canal, together with the political resurrection of the Mediterranean area had made the domain of the Bey of Tunis an object of modern European imperialism.

In the course of her political regeneration during the 19th century, Italy, therefore, did not fail to take an active interest in the African shore of the Sicilian Channel, especially since the formerly very powerful Barbary Coast had lost most of its political and military strength. France and Britain, on the other hand, were definitely opposed to Italian penetration of Tunisia, since the usefulness of the Suez Canal depended on the political situation in the Strait of Pantelleria. Great Britain from her Mediterranean bases, France from Algeria, and the new Italy were thus engaged in continuous political and economic maneuvers on the Tunisian coast. Finally, France reached an agreement with Britain and Germany and in 1881 established her rule over Tunisia.

During the Nineteenth Century, however, the country had become the center of a thriving Italian community. Numerous Leghorn Jews had settled in the Tunisian coastal towns where, together with Italian fishermen and traders, they had established prosperous Italian colonies. This nucleus of Levantine Jews, closely linked with Italian culture since the days of the Renaissance, was reinforced—during the first half of the century—by a new wave of Italian immigrants, mostly peasants and workers from southern Italy, and by a number of political refugees of the Risorgimento.

Domestic Consolidation

Although the Italian States, such as Tuscany, Sardinia, and Naples, sought to take advantage of this situation, Italian political influence was not strong enough to draw Tunisia completely into the Italian orbit, especially since a united Italy had not yet been established.

During this period Italy was faced with the alternative of either protecting the numerous "Italianized" Levantine footholds by catering to the colonial powers or of abandoning those centers, among them Tunisia, in favor of strictly domestic consolidation. The latter trend won out.

Despite French willingness to recognize the political and cultural autonomy of the Italian element, granted by Tunisia in 1868, Italian influence obviously would have been unable to prevent complete assimilation of the Italian community, especially in view of the ever-widening gap between Italian life in Tunisia and the political trend in metropolitan Italy.

International developments after 1881, however, upset such calculations.

Economic conditions in southern Italy caused a mass migration of peasants across the Atlantic and Mediterranean. French markets had just been opened to Tunisian products, and the desperate emigrants had reason to hope that they would be able to follow their agricultural pursuits in the Protectorate, not too far from the mother country.

Cultural Strength Weakened

The political consequences of this migration were considerable. While the Italian settlers in Algeria were completely absorbed into the cosmopolitan melting pot of the Algerian population, the Tunisian immigrants found an autonomous nucleus of Italian life. But this Italian community had lost its former cultural significance. The political refugees of the Risorgimento were no longer the cultural crusaders of the first half of the century.

They and the Italianized Levantines had nothing in common with the newly arrived immigrants. Unable to understand the social problems of the latter, but driven by the political impetus of the new immigration and by political resentment, they aimed merely at the preservation of their own leadership. They succeeded in transforming the social problems of the rapidly growing Italian community into problems of political prestige. Thus they chose to fight the new French regime on a ground where their lack of political strength was bound to become all the more evident.

Still the Italians were able to preserve their privileged position when the Italo-Tunisian treaty of 1868 expired. In a new agreement signed in September, 1896, Italy finally recognized the French Protectorate while France acknowledged the Italian nationality of all Italians and of their descendants living in the country.

In the meanwhile more and more Italian immigrants were pouring into the country. The original Italian colony of 7,670 in 1834 had increased to probably 20,000 when France occupied Tunisia in 1881. In 1898 it numbered 60,000. At that time about 5,000 Italians were arriving every year.

The most striking characteristic of the new immigration was its predominantly Sicilian character. Even today 80 per cent of the Tunisian Italians, born in Italy, are Sicilians, most of them natives of the Province of Trapani which includes the islands of Pantelleria and Favignana.

Land Owning Extended

In the beginning this Sicilian immigration was characterized by the same unhealthy social and economic conditions which prevailed in Sicily.

Yet the stubborn toil of the colonists won through. The influence of Tunisia's more liberal political and social atmosphere made itself felt. Gradually conditions improved. In 1900 more than 100,000 acres were owned by Italians as compared to 55,000 in 1898. In 1911 the Italian population was officially said to have increased to 88,000 (although the files of the Tunisian police showed an Italian population of more than 100,000), including many thousands of Italian workers who had found employment in Tunisian industry.

The Italian conquest of Libya in 1911 marked the end of the impetuous Italian expansion in Tunisia. During the first World War, French sources asserted, numerous Italians left Tunisia for Tripolitania and Morocco. Still, the French Government began to get worried. The agreement of 1896 had expired in 1905, but France needed Italian support in Morocco and the agreement remained in force. However, in 1918, the French Government, anxious to settle the colonial problems in Tunisia before the end of the war and taking advantage of Italy's urgent need of Tunisian phosphates, declared the agreement of 1896 as ended.

Tension between the two countries increased. The Italians felt that they were being driven out of a country whose geography, history, and economy supported their political claims. France, on the other hand, feared a new wave of Italian immigration after the war.

Gain in French Population

Despite a brief diplomatic struggle between France and Italy in 1918-19, the political and cultural status of the Italians in the Protectorate remained unchanged, although subject to renewal every three months.

In 1921, the Italian population in Tunisia showed, for the first time, a slight numerical decrease, while the number of Frenchmen had increased from 700 in 1881 to 54,000.

In the same year, a Tunisian decree, obviously the result of the growing nationalistic tension between Italy and her former allies, proclaimed that anyone born in Tunisia, one of whose parents had also been born in the Regency, was ipso facto French. A first breach had been made in the wall of political privilege protecting the Italian community.

An Italian reply, in the form of Fascist reaction, came shortly before the March on Rome, when the Fascist Party Congress, held at Naples in October, 1922, protested against any "policy of denationalization" in foreign territories where the Italian nation was exercising "indirect rule" (indiretto dominio)!

Tobruk Again in Allied Hands



Associated Press

Libyan Port Gets Ready to Aid Allied Drive

A British Navy diver descends into the waters of Tobruk Harbor to inspect the wreck of an Italian tanker, in background, which was blasted by United States Liberator bombers during the recent offensive by the Allies.

Heir Well Remembered —Willed a Set of Tires

SALEM, N. J., March 17 (AP)—Mrs. Adaline E. Stephenson bequeathed her automobile tires to a son in her will filed for probate today.

German Paper Says Essen Is in Ruins

STOCKHOLM, March 17 (AP)—Germany's great industrial city of Essen, pounded heavily by the RAF in two large-scale raids this month and many before, was pictured as a scene of widespread devastation by German newspapers reaching here.

The Essener National Zeitung said the city had been placed under martial law and that officials had appealed to the population to preserve order.

Indicating fear of a wave of disorders and plundering, the newspaper quoted the official appeal as saying "now that it is important to remedy the most immediate needs of the roofless, it is more necessary than ever to preserve order."

In describing conditions in Essen the Essener National Zeitung said so many stores had been destroyed that temporary ones had to be set up in the debris-littered streets to take care of the elementary needs of the population.

All Schools Closed

It said all the city's schools were closed, that special trains were evacuating thousands daily and that a special relief train had been rushed to the city to serve warm food.

The food situation was said to be so disastrous that Essen authorities were forced to permit the population to trade "wherever you can buy something" instead of forcing them to deal only at stores where they are registered.

Apparently the raid completely disorganized the city's food distribution system.

The newspaper revealed that one of the greatest problems was bringing workers to their benches. Difficulties cited included the long distances for those who were bombed out and now are housed outside the city, and breaks in the street car and interurban lines—all pointing to a serious drop in production aside from the damage actually done to factories.

Nonworkers Evacuated

The Deputy Nazi District Leader was said to have demanded that all persons who were not obliged to remain in Essen because of work report immediately for evacuation.

The appeal for order among the populace, which includes many thousands of foreign workers, said: "It can be assumed that enemy agents are harbored among the many foreigners in our midst. They believe the hour has come to cause unrest by spreading wild rumors."

Heavily bombed Düsseldorf also has problems, the National Zeitung of March 10 disclosed.

It said barracks were being erected there for the homeless and rooms were being confiscated for housing bombed-out persons "for the war's duration, not temporarily."

An official notice in the Stettiner General Zeitung of March 11 warned that persons who refuse to help put out fires resulting from raids would be ineligible for damage awards.

Biggest Blow Hadn't Fallen

This copy of the newspaper which reached here was dated March 9—before the city suffered what was described as its heaviest blow March 12, when a huge force of big British bombers dumped more than 1,000 tons of high explosives and incendiaries on the Krupp Armament Works and its environs.

In London, the Air Ministry News Service announced that 34 shops in the Krupp Works now were known to have been damaged in the Friday night attack, 13 of them severely.

"Great destruction was done in the northern section of the works, which was comparatively little damaged in an earlier raid on the night of March 5," the News Service said.

It reported that reconnaissance photographs 18 hours after the latest raid showed the important locomotive shop burned out and the rolling stock shop still burning fiercely. Other sections of the 800-acre works which escaped previously were reported hard hit, along with new damage to other Essen industrial buildings.

The latest photographs showed the rolling stock shop destroyed and other shops in the same section, which the Air Ministry said probably were engaged in the manufacture of howitzers, again had been heavily damaged.

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SNELLENBURGS Better Dresses, Second Floor

Little Federal Aid Seen for Child Care

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 17—Community care for youngsters whose mothers are away from home all day at war jobs will get little Federal support for the next four months unless Congress has a change of heart.

That was decided a few days ago when the House and Senate finally threw out nearly $6,000,000 in deficiency funds for Federal leadership in planning a large-scale day-care program, including pre-school nurseries, after-school diversion, and war-training programs for youngsters up through high school.

Actually, the Government is trying to discourage the employment of mothers with children under 16, but officials are frank to admit that many young women do not heed their advice, especially now that their husbands are subject to draft.

On the present dependency allotment scale, a wife left at home with one child gets $62 a month for support; a wife with two children gets $72. Unless she has friends or family with whom she can pool her resources, high wages at war plants are apt to lure her away from her family at least part of a day.

Delinquency Rise Seen

An increase in "doorkey children, so named because of the house key they wear suspended around their necks, and in young juvenile delinquents is expected in the next few months unless communities are able to meet their own problems with local funds or to get Lanham Act funds—still being disbursed by the Federal Works Administration.

A total of 600 day-care centers providing supervision for 23,000 children have been set up under the Lanham Act, but the law provides that these must be in congested defense areas and be only for children whose mothers are judged to be employed in work essential to the war. A large portion of the Lanham Act nurseries are converted WPA projects.

The Lanham Act skips over such communities as New York City, not designated as a war center. Hence the declaration of New York Gov. Thomas E. Dewey that he could "no longer wait on Washington" and would recommend a State appropriation of $5,000,000 to keep WPA day nurseries going.

Mr Dewey's Republican collegue in the Senate, Minority Leader Charles L. McNary of Oregon, contended that funds on hand in executive departments were ample to handle the nation-wide child-care program.

Bills covering the same ground as the rejected deficiency-bill amendments have been introduced in the Senate by Senator Carl Hayden (D) of Arizona, but it is doubtful whether they will get much attention unless working mothers appeal to Congress or the Administration unifies and clarifies its proposed program.

At the present time, half a dozen Government agencies have a finger in the child-care pie, and their theories of what the Federal Government's role shall be do not agree. This confusion is carried down to states and local communities.

John W. Gibson, Michigan Labor Commissioner, told a United States Women's Bureau conference here last week that he had given up going to Child-Care Committee meetings in his State, one of the busiest war-production areas in the country, because he found it a waste of time.

War-Plant Centers

New delays in the Federal program are expected to spur more war plants to start their own day-care centers in order to combat absenteeism among women workers. Government sociologists are not happy to have this happen, partly because of the inability to establish adequate inspection of private facilities, partly because of the danger of having nurseries located near war plants, and partly—some are frank to admit—because they hope to see these services continued after the war.

Also they contend that day nurseries could be operated by the community and Federal Government jointly at less cost than under the factory system for which funds would be collected from the Government through War and Navy contracts.

Referring to extensive social services installed by the German Aircraft Engineering Corporation at Bethpage, N. Y., to keep women employees content, Charles P. Taft of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services told Congress, "I don't think this is the way to do it."

A Lawyer Wave



© Harris & Ewing

Ensign Lucile Tryor

This Ensign, a graduate of the Indiana Law School, was recently admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States, the first Wave, it is said, to achieve this honor. She is on active duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy.

1,516,043 Trained for War Jobs

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—Paul V. McNutt, Manpower Chief, reported today that Government money and the school system had retrained 1,516,043 men and women for war jobs in a six-month period.

Another half million or more now are winding up courses that will equip them for technical jobs on the assembly lines turning out planes, tanks, ships, and other tools of war.

Mr. McNutt, in a report to Congress, revealed that the retraining plan, started last July, required an outlay of $79,918,687 by the end of the year. Another $50,000,000 still is available for the work until June. The total allocation of $139,000,000 was for the fiscal year 1943.

The Manpower Chief set aside $94,000,000 for the cost of vocational courses of less than college grade for workers already employed in war industry, as a supplement to their present knowledge, and also for "refresher" courses; $30,000,000 for short courses of college level to meet with what Mr. McNutt said was a shortage of engineers, chemists and physicists; and $15,000,000 for persons in rural areas for whom the education facilities heretofore had been unavailable.

Mr. McNutt reported that at the end of 1942 the program had trained or had in training a total of 1,999,401 persons.

Deferment Appeal Now in Work-Area

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 17

The Selective Service System has authorized men claiming occupational deferments to appeal to boards in the area where they work, rather than where they are registered.

At present, no matter how much a man may move, even across state lines, he remains in the jurisdiction of the local and appeal boards of the area where he first registered.

Under the new system, a man refused an occupational deferment by his local board may appeal to his work-area appeal board, regardless of how distant that may be from where he registered originally.

Soviet Postwar Role Weighed

Continued from Page 1

spite the next sentence in The Times' editorial which continues: "This doesn't mean that Russia any more than Britain desires to assail the independence of other countries or to control their domestic affairs. On the contrary, it must stand to reason that Russian security can best be served by an understanding with peoples who have themselves a good cause to look to Russia for security against any repetition of the grim experience of Nazi domination, and whose relations with Soviet Russia are founded upon the solid basis of contentment and good will.

"The sole interest of Russia is to assure herself that her outer defenses are in sure hands; and this interest will be best served if the lands between her frontiers and those of Germany are held by Governments and peoples friendly to herself. That is one condition upon which Russia must and will insist."

Closer Co-operation Sought

Even with these qualifying remarks, the implications of The Times' editorial are regarded by Count Raczynski and some others here as, at least, an indication that the British Government intends to base its postwar policy primarily on co-operation with Russia combined with closer co-operation overseas with the United States and the Dominions.

This is probably an incomplete view of British policy. It is true that recent statements by Mr. Eden, Mr. Herbert Morrison, Mr. Churchill, and other British leaders point to an intention to base postwar foreign policy on practical co-operation with the other three big powers, Russia, America, and China.

It is also true that Britain definitely intends to adhere fully to both the letter and the spirit of the Anglo-Soviet 20-year treaty of alliance.

But it is also a fact that the British Government is equally clear on two other fundamental points.

Of Equal Importance

The first is that the fullest and closest peace co-operation with the United States is a matter of equal importance with Anglo-Soviet co-operation.

For this reason British opinion here is following with the greatest interest efforts to obtain agreement of the American Congress, especially the Senate, now to a certain minimum of international co-operation after the war.

The second point is that British emphasis on co-operation with Russia doesn't mean that the Foreign Office here intends to ignore the importance of building up France, Poland, and other smaller continental countries.

The British view may be said to be that during the interim period bound to ensue after any armistice it is the four big powers who must take a strong lead: but that once order is established, the smaller countries should have full representation in any political organization of Europe or the world.

1,000-Bomber Raids to Blast Reich

Continued from Page 1

ishes ground defenses and hence reduces plane losses. Simultaneously the concentration hinders the municipal fire fighter, does a more thorough job of pulverization and is more destructive.

Goebbels Knows What's Fair

The mounting effectiveness of forays over the Reich is evidenced by the tone of latest Nazi broadcasts. Broadcasters are telling the British that the bomber aircraft could be better employed working with the Army, but Dr. Goebbels' men are simultaneously recorded pleading with Americans against the destruction of historic German towns, and suggesting that it is not good sportsmanship for Americans to bomb Germany when it is not possible for the Nazis to retaliate in kin against the United States.

Adding details to the impressive figures announced by Sir Archibald Sinclair, Commodore Thornton compares British raids on Germany with Nazi raids on Britain by citing the respective evacuee figures from Coventry and Cologne. At Coventry, which the Nazis boasted of wiping off the map, arrangements were made to evacuate 10,000 persons, but only 300 availed themselves of the offer. Evacuees from Cologne after the RAF's 1,000-plane raid are estimated at from 140,000 to 250,000.

Full British Resources Used

The 1,000-plane raids, however, have taken every bomber resource that the RAF was able to scrape together. Bombers were borrowed from other commands and even advanced pupils were called in to fly—and gave highly creditable performances.

Thus far, the ever-mounting rain of explosives over the Reich has dented but not shattered Hitler's European citadel. To wreck this citadel will require, the experts figure, a still larger scope of operations. The British expect to reach their immediate peak of heavy bomber production this summer. Beyond that point, they look to American factories to supply the still greater striking force which, by continuous raiding in advance can make a land invasion of Europe swiftly effective.

What Americans Favor

Despite widespread belief to the contrary, American planes have never yet participated in night raids over Europe. There is no technical reason why Flying Fortresses cannot be fitted with auxiliary bomb racks and flare-damps to hide the exhaust flames, and flown with the RAF, especially in view of the fact that an experimental Flying Fortress in the United States has carried a 20,000 pound load in place of its normal 8,000 to 10,000 pound bomb capacity.

The plan which the American Air Forces favor in Europe is three-pronged: they want to hit Germany from all sides at once. This means bombing Italy as soon as North Africa is cleared of Rommel and then closing in on the Reich itself from the air. Secondly, they want to keep up the raids against Nazidom hour after hour, night and day, the British by night, the Americans by day.

Finally, they want—if technical and production difficulties can be ironed out in time for 1943—to send bigger and better bombers, true warships of the air, to smash at German targets with pin-point precision.

Against these powerful plans are the limitations imposed by problems of supply and allocation. It's a tanker-straining job to sluice into Britain sufficient gasoline for the raids at their present intensity. Some observers lay the frequent lulls in bombing to a need to build up supplies of petrol and bombs and repair planes and engines. Bigger raids will call for still larger storages of high-octane fuel.

Have to Cover Other Fronts

Neither the British nor the Americans have been able to concentrate bombers in Britain to the exclusion of other fronts. Heavy bombers have helped win battles in the Southwest Pacific, in North Africa, in Alaska and against the submarine. Yet it takes approximately 4,000 four-motored bombers on hand to be able to send 1,000 planes on European raids at regular intervals, and total American combat plane output in February was only 3,575, of which the big bombers were only a portion.

Despite the drawbacks, British bomber production is nearing its peak, production "bugs" are being eliminated from advance models of the B-17 Fortress and B-24 Liberators, and the indications are increasing that Allied grand strategy will be able to concentrate sufficient planes on the round-the-clock offensive to make saturation raids a regular thing, speeding the day of Hitler's unconditional surrender.

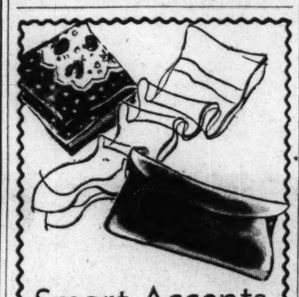
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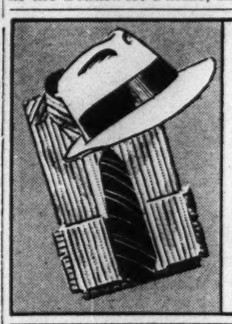
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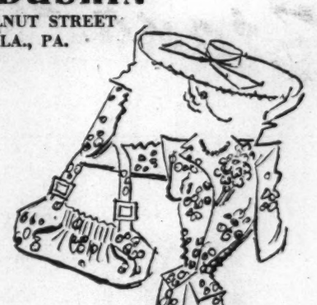


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Britain Shows Unity on Colonies Policy

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 17 — When Prime Minister Churchill today in the House of Commons reaffirmed that it is the British Government policy that administration of the British colonies must continue to be the sole responsibility of Britain, he was speaking with the backing of Commons, as indicated in the debate yesterday.

For it generally is agreed here today that Commons has accepted the British Government's so-called "what we have we hold" policy for the British colonies.

Members of Parliament have had their first opportunity of debating those recent pronouncements on colonial policy by Mr. Churchill and Colonial Minister Oliver Stanley which brought such sharp criticism on Britain from abroad. And this debate, which centered on the West Indies area, pointed to four main conclusions regarding future control of dependencies:

First, that Britain will not surrender to anyone else its responsibility to see continued progress of its colonial peoples on the way to ultimate self-government.

Second, that Britain cannot accept any policy of transferring Colonial territory in repayment of debts such as has been suggested to settle Lend-Lease obligations. [This view is not intended to interfere with continuation and extension of the system of pooling, leasing, or lending bases, etc., already operating under war conditions.]

Third, that still greater efforts than even those recently envisaged will be necessary to see that colonial rehabilitation is not allowed to become a disconnected side issue instead of an interlocking part of British economic and social reconstruction generally.

International Co-operation

Fourth, that international co-operation as distinct from international control must be developed as an essential means of promoting the welfare and happiness of the colonies. In this connection the existing Anglo - American Caribbean Commission is seen as the most promising pattern.

[An Associated Press dispatch quoted Mr. Churchill as telling Commons that "the Government is convinced that the administration of the British colonies must continue to be the sole responsibility of Great Britain. The policy of the Government," the Prime Minister added, "is to plan for the fullest possible political, economic, and social development of the colonies within the British Empire and in close co-operation with neighboring and friendly nations."]

Yesterday's debate was particularly important as showing how united — perhaps surprisingly united—Britain's elected representatives of various political parties are in holding that Britain shall continue to remain responsible for the political control of backward dependencies.

The debate was reassurance to anyone here who may have been the victim—even if only partial—of the Axis propaganda line which tries to persuade Britons that they will end the war with the United States taking over all territories where the British Flag now flies.

After Mr. Stanley had restated the British Government policy on much the same lines as in his Oxford speech March 5, the veteran Liberal member James de Rothschild, speaking from the Opposition side of Commons, said, "After three centuries of government of the West Indies, after liberating the slaves 100 years ago, we are not going to hand over these colonies as goods and chattels to anyone else today or tomorrow. No, we're going to free them; we're going to give them independent government. We're going to promote their welfare and happiness."

Socialist Dr. H. Morgan, speaking as one born and educated in the West Indies, summed up the situation by saying the West Indies were loyal to and proud of their British association, but they were disappointed with the conditions in which they had to live.

"Depressed Area"

Another Labor spokesman, Dr. Haden Guest, called the West Indies a "depressed area of the Colonial Empire"—A reference to prewar industrially depressed areas in Britain. He and others called for far greater energy and foresight than in the past in dealing with West Indian ills.

Mr. Stanley reviewed plans for a Colonial new deal either already approved or on the drawing boards such as a new constitution setting up a double-chamber government with increased share of responsibility for West Indians; acceptance by the British Government of the main recommendations of the recent report by Sir Frank Stockdale, controller of Development in the West Indies, on measures to eliminate poverty, bad sanitation, and ill health, and rehabilitation of West Indian agriculture so as to remove the dangers of a single crop—sugar—economy without too great a changeover to subsistence farming, which would lower the standard of living.

Other reforms Mr. Stanley said would aim at bettering extremely the low-education standard and raising the tone of family life. Already, he pointed out, self-help clubs like those originating in the Southern United States were achieving results.

Grant Not Used

Mr. Stanley revealed that £5,000,000 a year granted by the British Exchequer for Colonial Development is not being spent due to the wartime shortage of materials and technicians. Schemes up to £2,000,000 now have been approved.

In view of the sharp criticism which the British colonial policy often evokes in the United States, it is well to indicate how Commons yesterday reacted to such criticism. The Members of Parliament were unusually outspoken. Several speakers charged that Britain's colonial problems were insufficiently understood by Americans.

Some less helpful remarks were made, such as that by Dr. Morgan, "We have nothing to learn from the United States about colonial administration."

On the contrary, although Commons supported the British Government policy in favor of continued British political responsibility for the Colonies, the members of Parliament showed they recognize that co-operation of other nations is essential in the economic field, where the foundations of all colonial progress must be laid.

'Balance of Power' Urged for Britain

By the Associated Press

London, March 17

Lord Rothermere's Daily Mail asserted today that peace can be maintained in Europe after this war only if Britain remains sufficiently strong militarily to prevent any single nation from dominating the continent.

"No power in Europe trusts its neighboring powers—it never has and perhaps never will," the Daily Mail said. The editorial was titled "Britain Must Hold the Balance of Power."

Heads Coast Guard Aides



Associated Press

Mrs. William Jackson Clothier

Of Valley Forge, Pa., has been appointed head of the National Women's Volunteer Port Security Board with the rank of lieutenant (sg) in the United States Coast Guard. Members of the group will replace men wherever possible in Coast Guard duties and assist in the transportation and recreational facilities of that service.

Cardinal Foe of Fascism

LONDON, March 17 (AP)—The Most Reverend Arthur Cardinal Hinsley, Archbishop of Westminster and Primate of the Roman Catholic Church in Great Britain, who passed on today, rose to his high office from a humble beginning as the son of a British carpenter.

He was known as one of Britain's most outspoken religious leaders on economic and political matters and was long one of the country's most vigorous fighters against Fascism and Communism.

On Sunday, March 7, the Cardinal issued from his residence a Lenten pastoral message praising the Russians for their "heroic defense of their hearths and homes."

He was created a Cardinal five years ago after a career in the mission field in South Africa.

Since the beginning of the war, he had been outspoken in his utterances against the Axis powers and their acts of aggression.

In May, 1940, Cardinal Hinsley appealed to Roman Catholics throughout the world to "condemn by word and deed" the Nazi invasion of the Low Countries.

As the war progressed, he continued to denounce Naziism as "the archenemy of mankind."

When Italy entered the war, he declared that the leaders of Fascism "with brutal realism" had "broken with Christian civilization." He described Fascism as "the open enemy of the faith of the majority of Italian people," for "Fascism has become radical Naziism."

In August, 1940, he broadcast to the United States, declaring that "worship to the idol of exclusive race superiority" was responsible "for turning Europe into a shambles."

Praising the pronouncements of President Roosevelt as those of "a Christian statesman," the Cardinal said in the radiocast:

"I imagine every decent-minded man, whether Democrat or Republican, will agree with him that peace can have no permanent foundation unless it is built on religious and moral values."

Cardinal Hinsley was one of five religious leaders chosen to head a British council of Christians and Jews when it was formed last September to combat religious and racial intolerance and to promote fellowship.

Last Christmas Eve, after American troops had landed in North Africa, the Cardinal joined with the Archbishop of Canterbury in a radiocast to Europe's occupied countries, in which they assured them that Allied successes were the dawn of a new hope.

At one time, Cardinal Hinsley was Vice-President of the League of Nations Union, but he resigned in December, 1938, saying he thought the Union had lost its "essential all-party, nonpolitical character."

Senate Approves Farm Deferment

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—The Senate voted 51 to 24 today for legislation directing local draft boards to defer from military service all men employed substantially full time on farms raising essential war crops.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 17—On its sixth day of debate on the sweeping farm labor draft deferment bill, the Senate today took up a substitute proposal offered by Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, before voting on the original Bankhead measure, which is opposed by military authorities and the President.

The Bankhead bill would give a blanket draft deferment to farmers or farm workers, irrespective of whether they are working on essential crop production, or whether substitute manpower is available.

As a final effort to counter this proposal, which military leaders declare would make it difficult to sustain an army of the size desired, Senator Pepper offered his last-minute substitute.

This would create an interdepartmental committee to allocate available manpower between the armed forces and the various branches of the civilian economy, including agriculture.

Establish an over-all war planning and production agency along the lines of the Tolan-Kilgore-Pepper bill, which has the support of organized labor.

Authorize the appropriation of $200,000,000 for a "national emergency workers' corps" to be recruited and trained by the War Manpower Commission to remedy labor shortages wherever they occur in industry or agriculture, with private employers reimbursing the Government for the services of corps members.

Provide an additional $100,000,000 authorization for the WMC to recruit, train, transport: doctor and house additional workers needed in industry and agriculture.

Irked by the lengthy debate the Senate met again an hour earlier than usual this morning to expedite action.

Senator Millard E. Tydings (D) of Maryland yesterday introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to form a junior army of persons between 14 and 18 years old to assist in harvesting the 1943 crops. The "army" would be formed on a purely voluntary basis.

The Ideal Wife: Here's the Recipe

LONDON, March 17 (AP)—The recipe for an ideal wife as prescribed by Sir William H. Beveridge, author of England's proposed social security plan:

"She should be intelligent without being intellectual, keen without being earnest, silent without being stupid."

Sir William last December married his former secretary, Mrs. Jessy Mair.

Seamen Protest Goods to Spain

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—Five members of the National Maritime Union delivered a protest to the State Department March 16 against what they called the Department's "appeasement policy toward Franco Spain."

They presented a resolution that members of the C. I. O. union will "not be a party to carrying vital materials to Franco Spain which can and will be utilized to bolster the Nazi war machine."

Breckenridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State, explained the Department's viewpoint in an hour's conference with the delegation.

The seamen told Mr. Long, they said, that they understood the United States had sent goods to the Canary Islands in American ships and that the goods were transferred to Spain in Spanish and Argentine ships. The Department has insisted that Spanish ships transport all American goods to Spain.

Explaining the American commercial policy toward Spain, they said, Mr. Long told them the United States is buying more from Spain than it is selling to that country. They said Mr. Long reiterated that the United States is obtaining strategic materials needed here, including some materials that otherwise would go to Germany.

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The Home Forum

God's Perfect Spiritual Creation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"THE HEAVENS declare the glory of God; and the firmament sheweth his handywork." So sang the Psalmist (19:1) in his praise and gratitude to God for His wonderful gifts to man. He who is inspired by love, by overwhelming gratitude to God, opens the door that lets in the spiritual riches which God has so abundantly bestowed upon His perfect spiritual creation.

A conscious realization of the perfection and eternality of God's spiritual universe, and a correct understanding of the true individuality of man as reflecting the infinite qualities of divine Mind, unfold an inward peace and quiet, despite a world at war. The carnal mind in all its pretentious fury cannot destroy eternal things. Even in the human order the stars still shine, the sun furnishes light and warmth, the mountains are not moved, the birds sing, little streams dance merrily on their way, and the wondrous love of God is sent out, not only for a time, but for all eternity.

In the days of the pioneers, when night came and darkness covered the earth, it meant quiet rest and a calm peace, while today a blackout suggests fear and destruction. **"The heavens declare the glory of God,"** and the heavenly light that led the Wisemen to the Bethlehem babe nineteen centuries ago, is today lighting the way through the understanding and demonstration of divine Science, revealing the presence of that wonderful Love which ever guides, shelters, and protects.

* * *

Christian Scientists rejoice in the understanding that God is All-in-all, the only presence, power, cause, and creative Principle, Life, Truth, and Love, and this understanding brings to light true values. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 516), Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes of God's priceless gifts to His creation, **"Man and woman as coexistent and eternal with God forever reflect, in glorified quality, the infinite Father-Mother God.**

Every healing thought, every Christian Science treatment, is based on the spiritual fact that **"God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good"** (Genesis 1:31). The revelation of divine Science is the light of Love, overcoming chaos and darkness, it neutralizes and destroys evil, and brings deliverance from fear, suffering, sin, and death. It reveals the basic fact that man is made in the image and likeness of God, perfect, intact, and complete, and proves that God is at hand, and not afar off, a living, saving, present power.

In the world crisis today evil in its persistence is claiming to mesmerize nations and individuals into the belief that the anti-Christ will suppress and abolish Christ's Christianity. We may rest assured Christ, Truth, is always the victor over evil, whatever form it may seem to take. **"Error is a coward before Truth"** writes Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, p. 368), and this fact realized renders powerless and ineffective the cowardice and ruthlessness of evil. The infinite allness of Life, Truth, and Love, cannot be suppressed, and evil has no power to destroy the immortality of God's indestructible, absolutely good and complete creation. What a glorious power for good the Christian Scientist may become when he recognizes evil as unreal, as having no power or intelligence to deprive man of his spiritual identity, coexistent with God.

* * *

The seed of righteousness sown in the hearts of inspired Christians, protected and nourished by Love, will flower forth in courage, spiritual strength, and the radiancy of good. A seed sown in good soil cannot be diverted from its natural impulse to seek light and bring forth flowers. Christ Jesus, in his illuminating parable of the sower, likens a seed sown in good ground to "such as hear the word, and receive it, and bring forth fruit, some thirtyfold, some sixty, and some an hundred" (Mark 4:20). Prayer, consecration, and spiritualization of thought, made active in the demonstration of divine Science, bring forth the abundant fruit of the Christ-idea—the awakening from the belief of life in matter to the understanding of life in Spirit.

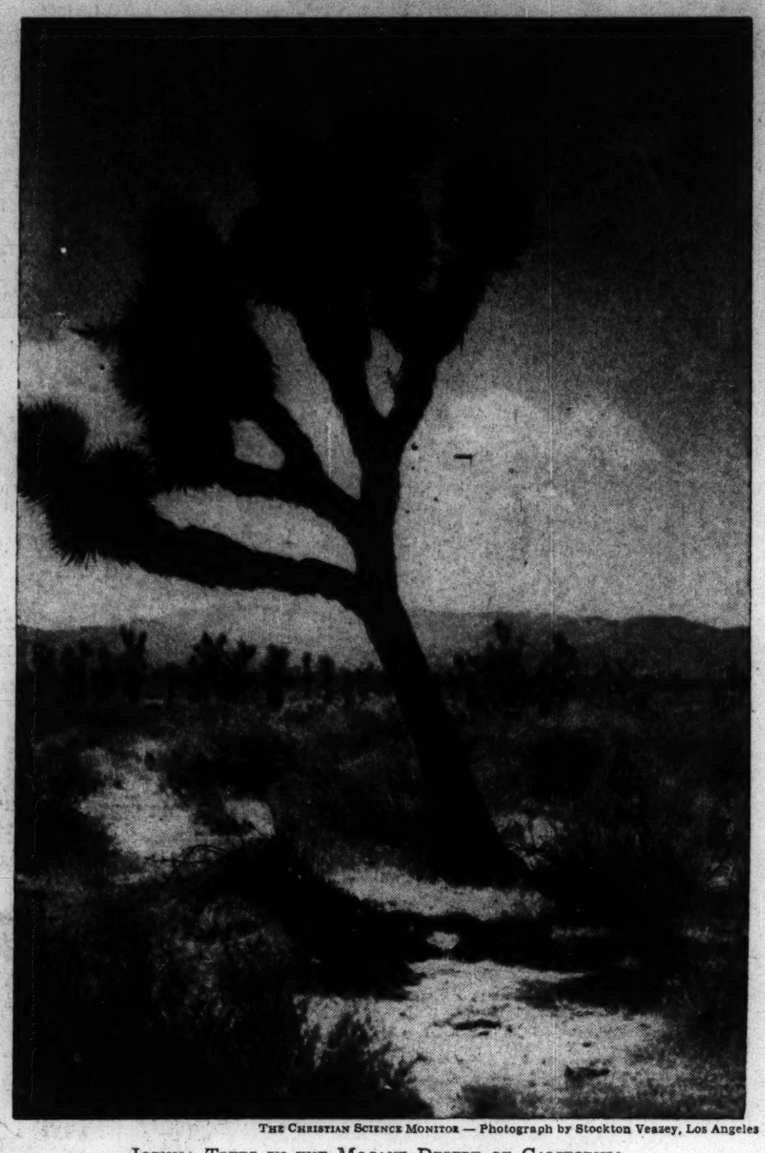
Through the revelation of Christian Science we learn that the firmament is the spiritual understanding which causes us to rise out of the mists of unreality into the clear light of reality, and to bring forth the fruitage of Christ's Christianity. The eternal reality of good, the light of the ever-present Christ, will reveal a new earth, with evil, disease, hatred, dishonesty and war banished, and peace established therein for all eternity. Christ, Truth, liberates and frees; it destroys error, and brings to light the radiant glory of God's perfect creation, inclusive of man, indestructible and eternal. **"When we learn the way in Christian Science and recognize man's spiritual being, we shall behold and understand God's creation,—all the glories of earth and heaven and man"** (Science and Health, p. 264).

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Western Evening

Canyons
Are swift to shadow,
Valleys, too,
But the stooped brown hills
Move slowly down the trail of night,
Carrying the sky's old weight
Upon their backs.

E. E. L.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Stockton Veazey, Los Angeles

JOSHUA TREES IN THE MOJAVE DESERT OF CALIFORNIA

WHO COULD BELIEVE that this clumsy piece of vegetation, neither tree nor shrub, belongs to the Lily family—*Yucca brevifolia*? It is found in the arid wastes of Arizona, Nevada, and southern Utah, and in that desert portion of California called the Mojave. A Spanish military commandant of Upper California made the first known record of the Joshua tree in 1772, in the pages of his diary. On an official mission with a company of soldiers, he passed through groves of these strange trees in the Mojave desert, and set down their description, calling them date palms. And palms, to be sure, they may be called, though a seeker for dates would be disappointed. The fibrous woody part of the plant is useless for lumber and it will not burn as fuel. An unsuccessful attempt has also been made to manufacture paper from it. But the Indians have found a use for the plant by cleverly plucking and roasting the young flower buds, which they consider more than palatable.

Hawaii Is American

NATURALLY IT TAKES more than business and agriculture to make Hawaii truly U. S. A. The life and the spirit of the land itself, the ethics and customs of its people, their culture and comforts, mean equally as much in the American scene. This Island atmosphere, bound up as it is in some romantic connotation of the name *Hawaii*, and in some glorification of us who live here, is still essentially the American way of life, plus some mysterious Island alchemy. . . .

We who live here, when visiting on the Mainland—as Hawaiians call the continental portion of the United States—purr on this pedestal but eventually we try to explain that the various islands are much like many parts of the "States." Naturally we admit that we have about the best all-round climate on earth. American-like we are prone to claim a lot of "bests" and "biggests." But we point out that Mainlanders who come down here to live soon feel as much at home as in California or Illinois or New York. Certainly they find similar schools and churches and movie houses; the same familiar chain groceries, corner drug-stores, street cars and buses; no discernible difference in Hawaii's light, water, and phone services; and familiar-looking boulevards jammed with fine cars. . . . And why not? Hawaii long ago captured the American spirit. She is American!—From "Hawaii, U. S. A.," by BOB DAVIS and GEORGE T. ARMITAGE. (New York: Lippincott.)

Snow on Mauna Loa

Through the mossy fern forest,
Gold-green with southern lushness,
The top of the great mountain throws back
A curtain of clouds.
A rainbow slides down the slope
Where once the flaming lava roared,
And on the high blue rim
Snow shines arctic in the sun,
Like an iceberg in the tropics.

M. M. M.

Optimus, Ulysses and Pete

ULYSSES CALLED US into the kitchen, the other evening. His excited "Pr-r-p!" said that something out of the ordinary was going on. When we turned on the light, we saw Ulysses on the table, whiskers elongated, ears perked forward, tail twitching, in every tigerish hair of him the incarnation of a hunter. On the shelf above the sink was his quarry, quivering with anger and perhaps with trepidation; a gray squirrel who might be Pete.

I consider Pete a generic name, though to my neighbor it is particular. By Pete, she means the squirrel that comes to her back window and eats nuts out of her hand. If it is really true that he is only one, then he is indeed Pete the Pampered; but, since gray squirrels look practically alike and since they frisk in multitudes through the oak trees of our hill, I have a strong suspicion that it is impossible for her to distinguish her Pete from the rest of his tribe, and that the Pete who gets the handout is the one that happens to be there at the right moment. I think Pete is a legion. This one on our kitchen shelf was very likely a Pete.

* * *

At that particular time, Pete was being hunted by Ulysses. Ulysses thought so, and so, judging from appearances, did Pete. Of course, Optimus and I knew better; for Ulysses never really hunts. His conception of the chase is to lie in wait for the refrigerator door to open.

Herschel Brickell, living in South America, says that his cat is bilingual and understands the opening of the icebox door in Spanish and English. Ulysses, without being at all polyglot, would understand it in any language. He hopefully stalks that fascinating portal by the hour.

* * *

Just now he was going through all the motions of stalking Pete, and Pete apparently had not learned that Ulysses was a fraud. Large and steely of claw, green-eyed and huge of jowl, fiercely bewhiskered and obviously carnivorous, he might well impress a small wild animal in the strange environment of painted walls, oilcloth, and enamel.

"I thought Ulysses was out," said Optimus.

"So did I."

"Then he must have come in at your window. And the squirrel, too."

Ulysses twitched his tail violently and almost boiled. Then there was a flying leap from sink shelf to open door, a small gray bolt was followed by a larger one, and the two animals were gone from our sight.

* * *

"I'll never leave my window open for him again," I scolded. "Suppose that squirrel had come in and run across my bed when I was asleep! We certainly can't have it loose in the house all night."

"Maybe Ulysses—"

"Ulysses! You know he never caught anything in his life. And that's nothing against him either! I like him that way. Anyhow, I think you'll have to do this job yourself."

Meanwhile we were following Ulysses by his wheezes while he followed Pete. The pursuit culminated at the bathroom door. The door was ajar by a narrow crack and Pete easily slipped through. Ulysses waited for us to open it for him. "Mee-yuh!" he said hopefully.

* * *

If there is ever a time when I lose patience with him, it is when I see him sit in all his feline strength before a slightly open door and ask for help, though all he needs to do is to give a little push and make his own way. He may be an intelligent cat. He certainly looks so, and in some respects I think he is; but, when I see him sit wishfully and helplessly at a door that he could open for himself, I am almost ready to give him up.

So there he was, with the squirrel on one side of the door, and the professed hunter on the other, waiting for the assistance of a human hand. "Mee-yuh!—Mee-yuh!" he demanded.

Optimus obeyed orders, while I watched from behind to see if Pete came out. Instantly Ulysses became all hunter again and inched himself with stealthy crouchings and tail-twitchings into the bathroom.

* * *

Probably Pete found the bathroom as slippery and inhospitable as the kitchen, and as unpleasantly bright when the light went on. Fortunately, however—from his point of view—it has one of those old-fashioned tubs that were designed, so housekeepers think, to harbor dust, since they are raised on legs a few inches above the floor.

Pete fled under the tub and Ulysses tried to follow. He could have made it, too, but instinct told him that, once under it, there would be no room for him to use his members and so he backed out. Pete meantime attempted in vain to scramble up the wall.

Optimus and I both remembered that, earlier in the day, one of us had discovered that the metal bracelet around one of the pipes was broken and that it would leave an opening which, though scant, might give exit to a hunted animal. The region to which it gave entrance, between the second-story floor and the first-story ceiling, was no place for a squirrel.

* * *

Optimus dashed out to get his stoutest gloves, then returned and bravely thrust his arm between the tub and the wall. His efforts to beat the intruder down and out into the open succeeded. Pete fled through the door, somehow found the open window by which he had entered the house, and vanished across the veranda roof.

But that is not the end of the story. Pete was free, but Optimus was now the captive, with his arm caught tight in the narrow space behind the tub. I will not dwell upon the next few minutes—

* * *

After all, the ending was happy. Optimus became more passive, I gave an Amazonian tug at the rim of the tub; and, by grace of the merest shadow of a minute fraction of an inch, he was released. Presently, with much the same sentiments, no doubt, Pete on a familiar oak branch and Optimus in his easy chair smoothed themselves down; while Ulysses lay at our feet, softly furred body relaxed, front paws daintily curved against his wide chest, pink tongue-tip peeping from his little triangular mouth.

A hunter! *He!!*

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

Holiday in Spain

THERE WAS NOTHING at all political about that first visit to Spain. It was planned entirely as a holiday. While there we were both as nearly carefree as the circumstances of our lives had ever allowed either of us to be.

If you live most of your years in a Scottish or Welsh colliery district, then one day find yourself breakfasting out of doors in January (in January, mark you!) with orange groves around you, the Sierra Nevada on the skyline and a brilliant blue-green sea at your feet, you rediscover all your childhood's faith in miracles.

Aneurin, who when he is among Englishmen always seems to me an alien figure—he is much too unequivocally alive to suit staid English ways—looked utterly at home in Andalusia. He loved it all. The vivid colouring, the smell and flavour of the place, the warmth, the dark, proud-spirited people.

The fishermen and field-workers of Torre Molinos were in revolt against the poverty and servitude of their lives. Once they knew we were on their side they smiled and were friendly. It was a great lark the day Aneurin got himself a magnificent Spanish cloak, a sombrero, a scarlet facha to wind round his waist, and because we had dared him to do it, went swaggering dressed like this along the winding village street that leads down to the sea. As he passed along the older people grinned to him more broadly than usual. The young senoritas shrieked with delight. I can see them all as they were that day. I am sure these Andalusian peasants thought we were quite mad.—From "This Great Journey," by JENNIE LEE. (New York: Farrar and Rinehart.)

LA PERFECTA CREACION ESPIRITUAL DE DIOS

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

"LOS CIELOS cuentan la gloria de Dios, y el firmamento manifiesta la obra de sus manos." Así cantó el salmista (19:1) en su alabanza y gratitud a Dios por Sus maravillosas dádivas al hombre. El que es inspirado por el amor, por irresistible gratitud a Dios, abre la puerta y deja penetrar la riqueza espiritual que Dios, tan abundantemente, ha otorgado a Su perfecta creación espiritual.

Una comprensión consciente de la perfección y eternalidad del universo espiritual de Dios y un correcto entendimiento de la verdadera individualidad del hombre reflejando las cualidades infinitas de la Mente divina, desarrolla una paz interna, a pesar de un mundo en guerra. La mente carnal con toda su furia presuntuosa no puede destruir las cosas eternas. Aun en el orden humano las estrellas todavía brillan, el sol da luz y calor, las montañas no han sido movidas, los pájaros cantan, los arroyuelos bailan alegremente en su curso, y el maravilloso amor de Dios fluye, no por tiempo limitado, sino por toda la eternidad.

En los días de los primeros pobladores, cuando llegaba la noche y la obscuridad cubría la tierra, esto significaba un descanso tranquilo y una paz serena, mientras que hoy la obscuridad total sugiere temor y destrucción. "Los cielos cuentan la gloria de Dios" y la luz celestial que guió a los magos hasta el niño de Belén hace diez y nueve siglos, nos alumbra hoy el camino por medio del entendimiento y demostración de la Ciencia divina, revelando la presencia del maravilloso Amor que siempre nos guía, nos cubre y nos protege.

Los Científicos Cristianos se regocijan con el entendimiento de que Dios es Todo-en-todo, la única presencia, poder, causa y Principio creativo, Vida, Verdad y Amor, y este entendimiento trae a luz cosas de verdadera importancia. En SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS), pág. 516, Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, escribe de los inestimables dones de Dios a Su creación:: "El hombre y la mujer como coexistentes y eternos con Dios, reflejan por siempre en calidad glorificada, al infinito Padre-Madre Dios."

Cada pensamiento curativo, cada tratamiento de la Ciencia Cristiana, se basa en el hecho espiritual de que "vió Dios todo lo que había hecho; y he aquí que era muy bueno" (Génesis 1:31). La revelación de la Ciencia divina es la luz del Amor, venciendo el caos y las tinieblas, neutralizando y destruyendo el mal y libertándonos del temor, el sufrimiento, el pecado y la muerte. Revela el hecho básico de que el hombre está hecho a la imagen y semejanza de Dios, perfecto, intacto y completo, y prueba que Dios está cerca, no distante, un poder presente, viviente y salvador.

En la crisis mundial de hoy día el mal, en su persistencia, pretende mesmerizar a las naciones y a los individuos para que crean que el anti-Cristo va a suprimir y abolir el cristianismo de Cristo. Podemos estar seguros de que Cristo, la Verdad, es siempre el vencedor sobre el mal en cualquier forma que parezca tomar. "El error es cobarde ante de la Verdad," escribe la señora Eddy en la página 368 de SCIENCE AND HEALTH y este hecho comprendido hace que la cobardía y la crueldad del mal queden sin poder y sin efecto. La infinita totalidad de la Vida, la Verdad y el Amor no puede ser suprimida y el mal no tiene poder para destruir la inmortalidad de la creación de Dios, que es indestructible, absolutamente buena y completa. ¡Qué glorioso poder en el lado del bien obtendrá el Científico Cristiano cuando reconozca que el mal no es real y que no tiene ni poder ni inteligencia para privar al hombre de su identidad espiritual, coexistente con Dios!

La semilla de justicia sembrada en el corazón de cristianos inspirados, protegida y alimentada por el Amor, florecerá en valor, fortaleza espiritual y el esplendor del bien. Una semilla sembrada en buena tierra no puede ser estorbada en su impulso natural de buscar la luz y florecer. Cristo Jesús en su iluminadora parábola del sembrador asemeja la semilla sembrada en buena tierra a "los que oyen la palabra, y la aceptan; y dan fruto, a treinta por uno, a sesenta, y a ciento" (Marcos 4:20). La oración, la consagración y la espiritualización del pensamiento, cuando se hacen activas en la demostración de la Ciencia divina, producen abundante fruto de la idea-Cristo—el despertar de la creencia de que hay vida en la materia al entendimiento de la vida en el Espíritu.

Por medio de la revelación de la Ciencia Cristiana aprendemos que el firmamente es el entendimiento espiritual que hace que nos levantemos por encima de las nieblas de la irrealidad a la clara luz de la realidad y que produzcamos los frutos del cristianismo de Cristo. La eterna realidad del bien, la luz del Cristo siempre presente, revelará una tierra nueva con el mal, la enfermedad, el odio, el deshonor y la guerra desterrados, y la paz establecida en ella por toda la eternidad. Cristo, la Verdad, desata y liberta; destruye el error y trae a la luz la esplendorosa gloria de la perfecta creación de Dios, incluyendo al hombre, indestructible y eterno. "Cuando aprendamos el camino en la Ciencia Cristiana y reconozcamos el ser espiritual del hombre, contemplaremos y entenderemos la creación de Dios,—todo el esplendor de la tierra, y del cielo, y del hombre" (SCIENCE AND HEALTH, pág. 264).

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

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Peru Is Still Building Roads

THE STORY of Peru stretches back through many centuries, farther back than that of any of the other nine countries of South America. Its riches have written many of the chapters. Three centuries before Columbus set out on his first journey, the Incas had built their great empire there. Compared even with our own modern day, they were a remarkable people. Most of them were farmers and even then cultivated their fields as modern farmers do today. High up on the mountainsides, their fields climbed in terraces like those in some of our Western states. They built great reservoirs and stored water to irrigate the crops when the long dry spells parched the fields.

One of their greatest skills was road building. Excellent highways connected all the important points in their far-flung empire. It included not only the Peru of today but Bolivia, Ecuador, northern Chile, and part of Argentina. Over these hard-surfaced highways, relays of fleet-footed royal messengers rushed messages from one end of the empire to the other. Sometimes their route took them for miles across hot, parched deserts. Sometimes they scaled the high Andes by way of staircases cut in the precipice walls. Often they ran in darkness through the long tunnels bored through solid rock. Crossing deep chasms and roaring torrents, they sped over bridges woven of maguey fiber, that swung like a hammock at every footfall. Surely the runners who could deliver a message to Quito, Ecuador, fifteen hundred miles from Cuzco, and return with an answer in twenty days would have made stiff competition in a track meet! . . .

Once again Peru is building roads. For centuries the Andes Mountains, which run like a solid wall the length of the country, divided it into three parts and kept each a stranger to the other. . . . But the skill of Peruvian engineers outwitted the mighty Andes. Today Lima is beginning to eat bananas brought from her own plantations near the jungle rather than from Ecuador. But it wasn't a simple job these engineers faced. Within ninety miles the road that leaves the warm port, Callao, at sea level rears up to 16,127 feet and year-round snow fields.—From "Neighbors to the South," by DELIA GOETZ. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

What other such gift!

A young man starting overseas a few weeks before the first world war began was given, by a friend, a copy of the Christian Science textbook,

SCIENCE AND HEALTH with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy

He was not a student of Christian Science, but he knew of what it had done for the friend and some others, and that the subject was attracting wide attention.

Through his first two weeks' study of the book that summer, he was healed of a chronic disease, and—although war was then beginning in the country where he was—found "the peace that passeth all understanding."

Later, in his military service, the teachings of the book continually protected and strengthened him; and they have since gone on helping him increasingly in every department of his experience.

Many a like story could be told of the giving of this book by friend to friend. Its priceless values are of course for all men, and its author refers to the millions who are ready to receive them.

Surely here is a gift worthy of consideration!

In Various Editions

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, is available in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in blue, brown, or black morocco leather at $5; with thumb index, $7.50. It may be had also in other editions. It can be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

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Intimate Message: Washington

Two Women New in the News ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

Two women you probably never heard of before made the headlines in Washington this week as national policymakers.

One is Mrs. Philip L. Crowlie of Huron, S. D., called to Washington by OPA Administrator Prentiss M. Brown, to give the housewife's viewpoint to the national rationing and price agency, now "taking off the boxing gloves and putting away the police whistle" in an attempt to enlist the public's trust and co-operation.

The other is Dr. Eveline M. Burns, who wrote most of the 640-page, 550,000-word social-security, work, and relief-policies report sent to Congress by President Roosevelt as his proposal for domestically implementing his world-wide "freedom from want" goal.

These two women's contributions to government are so different that their paths may never cross, but together they indicate new inroads for women in real policymaking jobs.

Though Mrs. Crowlie is nominally attached to the Office of Price Administration's public-relations staff, she told newspaper women at Mrs. Roosevelt's press conference this week that she expects to be consulted on policymaking as well.

Wasn't Flustered

United States housewives generally would be pleased with Mrs. Crowlie if they could see her. She's a sensible-looking, pretty woman, conservatively dressed. For her first White House visit, she wore a black three-piece suit with a white blouse, felt hat, tan cotton stockings and pointed-toe oxfords. She wasn't the least bit flustered at being Mrs. Roosevelt's guest.

Women's organizations have been telling Mr. Brown all along, as they told Leon Henderson before him, that he ought to have a housewife adviser. One group sent in the name of Mrs. Crowlie who seemed to fill the bill.

Mrs. Crowlie is loath to point out mistakes OPA could have saved itself from with a little good homey advice, but Mrs. Roosevelt herself hailed the recent decision to let housewives give away up to 50 quarts of home-canned goods. Previously, OPA had decided that it would be unfair to make canned-goods supplies unequal in this manner, forgetting how hundreds of thousands of mothers would feel if they couldn't send their married daughters a couple of jars of their special tomato catsup as usual at Christmas time.

Does Own Housework

With a bright smile, Mrs. Crowlie confided that outside of a little help when her three children were small, she always has done all her own housework. She even pampers her businessman husband by making bread.

"Out in my country, instead of hiring maids, we put our money into electrical equipment," she said. "That way we save enough time to take part in civic affairs." She herself has taken part in Democratic Party politics, in the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the American Legion Auxiliary, and the Parent-Teachers' Association.

More recently, with one son off to war and a son and daughter still in school, she has organized 200 housewives into an OCD "block" plan, and from them learned many hard facts about the impact of rationing on the home. For instance, she discovered that while many Easterners were bemoaning being put on a 2½-pound-a-week meat ration, since reduced, most South Dakota housewives couldn't afford to buy that much meat for their family, even in the form of hamburger.

Gigantic Report

While Mrs. Crowlie has been cooking meals for her family, Dr. Burns has been studying about human want and inequality of opportunity from statistics and Government reports. Conclusions as to how this inequality can be remedied she now has combined with those of nine other sociologists into a gigantic report that took three years to compile and sells for $2.25 at the Government Printing Office.

Mrs. Burns is an intellectual—the kind of a person who lives in a quaint Georgetown house and speaks in rapid-fire sentences. Born in England, she came to the United States in 1926 from the London School of Economics faculty to study on a two-year Laura Spelman Rockefeller fellowship. She is an expert on the social-security system of the United States and of other nations, having made firsthand studies of Germany's prewar unemployment relief and of British unemployment and social-insurance policies.

Her family consists of a husband, Arthur Burns, who is Deputy Chief of the Office of Civilian Supply in the War Production Board, and a 12-year-old English godchild, living with the Burns's for the duration.

Only similarity between Mrs. Crowlie and Mrs. Burns is that they both are seeking a fairer division of the nation's resources. Mrs. Burns concerns herself chiefly with the jobs and health on a long-range basis; Mrs. Crowlie with food and prices in their immediate impact on patriotic, if bewildered, homemakers.

Memo on Progress:

The Turning Point of History ..... ***By Karel Hudec***

One of the most significant anniversaries in the long upward struggle of mankind has just passed.

Lest we forget, it was on March 15, 1939, that German troops crossed the frontiers of Czechoslovakia and occupied Prague and brought the democratic world face to face with its peril—and its destiny.

The struggle for the freedom of man has been evolving since the American and French Revolutions. Democracy, which was born in these revolutions, is only at the commencement of its evolution; it has not had time to be thoroughly assimilated.

The war through which we are living today is the climax of a world ideological struggle which started at the end of the eighteenth century. It is the struggle of the New Age against the Middle Age. The Middle Age is endeavoring to maintain its position of power through force; it must, however, constantly draw back before the strength of the spirit with which democracy is striving toward Lincoln's conception of government by all.

The Western European powers, after World War I, represented the ideals of democracy. These should have resulted, in accordance with the ideas of President Wilson, in a genuine attempt at world cooperation. There were, however, far too many selfish interests—personal, economic, and political. As a consequence, the League of Nations was unable to acquire the great strength needed to overcome the crises which had to come.

In the brief career of the League of Nations there were only a few individuals who comprehended the true course events were taking; they endeavored to awaken the conscience of the world to the inevitable end to which current history was speeding.

Thus, when the thoroughly planned consecutive attacks with which Germany sounded out our powers of resistance began—its secession from the League of Nations, its conscription of a new army, its rearmament, the occupation of the Rhineland and finally the occupation of Austria and Czechoslovakia—the world found that democracy had no conception of the background of these historic events, and at the decisive moment it had to acknowledge its weakness, its complete military unpreparedness.

Only at Munich—on Sept. 29, 1938—did the democratic world realize the extent of the totalitarian danger.

Characteristic of this belated realization of the most fundamental elements of the evolution toward which the world was rushing was the fact that in England the Prime Minister brought home a treaty calling for permanent peace and on the following day asked Parliament to pass an enormous sum for armaments.

A race for time had started, a race in which the totalitarian powers had a considerable advantage.

This was the reason for Munich.

The Western democracies sacrificed the democracy of Czechoslovakia because they were unprepared, both materially and morally.

But, on March 15, 1939, the democratic world abruptly came of age. It saw the futility of its previous course.

On that day the New York Times wrote:

"There is no Czechoslovakia today on the map of Europe . . . a country which was once the strongest outpost of democracy . . . the independence of this state was made one of our own objectives during the World War."

And the next day, the Government of the United States issued the following official statement:

"This Government . . . cannot refrain from making known this country's condemnation of the acts which have resulted in the temporary extinguishment of the liberties of a free and independent people with whom, from the day when the Republic of Czechoslovakia attained its independence, the people of the United States have maintained specially close and friendly relations."

On that day the world conceived its great moral obligation to the democracy which was erased from the map in consequence of the Munich agreement. It realized that a bitter conflict was unavoidable—a conflict in which totalitarian might would strain all its forces in a supreme effort to destroy democracy and world power. The end of appeasement had come.

Thus March 15, 1939, became a milestone in the evolution of world history.

Today, after four years, during which the struggle in arms has now reached its climax, we must not forget that this world conflagration has moral foundations; that only if we maintain our moral strength, only if justice and the obligation to the given word prevail, can we live again. All of us. And those who will come after us.

[The writer of the above article is the New York Consul General of the Czechoslovak Republic.]

To Change the Subject:

Please Don't Abolish Attics ..... ***By Dorothea Kahn***

It's good news to read in this column that architects are giving thought to labor-saving in their plans for postwar houses. We will welcome their kitchens designed for reducing steps—their simple, built-in equipment. But reading about the house of tomorrow I found myself wondering if these capable designers might not design houses that are too efficient. For example, they might decide attics are unnecessary now with improved roof insulation our materials people have developed.

Abolishing the attic no doubt would be sensible. If you have no place to stow unused things, you can't keep them. You will have to dispose of the family's out-moded clothes, old pictures, out-of-date bric-a-brac, back issues of magazines, valentine collections, packages of letters, worn school books, squeaky rocking chairs, and so on. A sensible move, no doubt. Less to dust and tidy up at housecleaning time, and less to cart around if the family decides to move.

But what about the children? Tomorrow's little girls won't know what it is like to open an old trunk, take out funny old garments, and play lady. We ourselves shan't be able to bring down from the dust, on those days when we go up to straighten up the attic, back issues of Vogue which show the screamingly funny costumes we wore in our proud 'teens.

When the trappings of a by-gone era become fashionable again, how can we rescue the discarded bric-a-brac, suddenly grown precious? And how shall we be able to present the local museum with rare old valentines, or antique dolls, or quaint bonnets? Attics are a waste of space, no doubt, but please, Mr. Architect, we'd like to keep ours.

Then there's the matter of making use of every inch of space in the main body of the house. Theoretically, that's a fine thing to do. But there was something charming about the unneeded areas in the houses of the past. Remember that space above the landing that could be attributed to nothing but a builder's miscalculation? It made the nicest place to play house, when one was at the doll stage. Out of the way—cozy. But an efficiently planned house would not permit such waste of lumber and glass.

Then there was the basement, which may be replaced by a ground-floor service room. The best part about basements was that you really had unused space, and could build things into it—a dark room, a studio, a workshop—and you didn't have to displace anything or anybody.

Of course we realize our old-fashioned houses had their shortcomings—far too many of them. We certainly look forward with happy anticipation to the functional kitchen our architects promise us. We'll be willing to dispense with the dining room, and we won't complain about smaller bedrooms if it means less floor to polish. But we just hope our architects, while working to give us convenience at lost cost, will remember to build a little atmosphere, also, into our home of tomorrow.

Relocated Japanese Nisei Ask to Aid U. S. in Fight

Most evacuees cheerfully adjusting themselves to new homes in Colorado center.

GRANADA, Colo., March 17 (AP)—Boys in the Japanese relocation center at Granada play Commando. The unfortunate "enemy" boys don't like it. They protest, "We don't wanna be the Japs all the time."

This feeling of the Granada children, reported by School Superintendent Paul Terry, is akin to the expressed desire of the adult American-born Japanese to be "Americans in America."

These nisei, constituting about two thirds of the Granada center's 7,000 population, have recognized the peculiar problem of war their ancestry makes for the United States Government. So they have adjusted themselves with relative cheerfulness to life in one-room barrack-type apartments and community mess halls. All but a few of the issei, the alien-born and older Japanese, have been reconciled that close control over them is inevitable.

Relations Amiable

The relations between James G. Lindley, Project Director for the War Relocation Authority, and the center population have been amiable since the evacuees arrived from the Pacific Coast last fall to make new homes in a barren, cactus-studded site in southeastern Colorado.

There have been arguments and problems between the nisei and issei, chiefly because only citizens were permitted places on the advisory council. The vesting of authority and responsibility in the younger nisei clashed with the Japanese tradition that the elders should be rulers.

Masao Satow, Advisory Council Chairman, agrees with Mr. Lindley, however, that morale has been high.

What the nisei say they want is a chance to fight or work directly in the nation's war effort. Commenting on the War Department's decision to recruit Japanese-Americans in the Army, the Granada Pioneer, mimeographed English-Japanese newspaper published in the center, says:

Future With Nisei

"The future of the Japanese in America will rest in the hands of the nisei.

"America has been the only home that the greater majority of the nisei have known. After the war, America still will be their home.

"The War Department is giving the nisei a chance to defend that home and all it stands for."

Oski Taniwaki, Publication Director of the Pioneer, and English Section Editor of a San Francisco Japanese paper before the attack on Pearl Harbor, cited that each evacuee on arrival received a cot, a straw mattress and two blankets. Families were quartered in single rooms, mostly 18 by 25 feet in size, and equipped with a coal-heating stove. Japanese carpenter crews finished the bare timber walls with wallboard.

From this start, most of the Japanese families have made attractive and livable quarters with their own decorations and furniture made from scrap lumber left over from the camp construction. Housewives who had worked in fertile California gardens dug up cactus to plant outside their doors and windows.

13 Cents a Meal

All center residents eat in mess halls, which feed 250 to 300 persons at a meal and are staffed by Japanese cooks, waiter and dishwashers. William Wells, chief project steward, says the average cost of each meal is 13 cents.

A five-strand barbed wire fence surrounds the building area and no one can leave the camp without a permit signed by Director Lindley. Passes to Lamar, the nearest town, are limited to one a month for each resident.

About 4,000 of the center's population work in jobs necessary to maintain the community.

A congressional investigation of the war relocation authority has been started and transfer of the relocation centers to army jurisdiction has been proposed by Representative Leroy Johnson (R) of California.



Wide World

Japanese Evacuees Cheerful in New Home

Upper: Mrs. Saijiro Hinckl knits while her daughter, Hizie, "touches up" at the dressing table in their apartment at the relocation center at Granada, Colo. In the box on the table in the center background is a rock garden which Mrs. Hinckl fashioned from pieces of coal and clinkers. Center left: The Japanese Language Editor and Stencil Cutter of the Granada Pioneer at work. Robert Asamoto, left, Chief Translator, translates the paper's English copy into Japanese, and Masaji Murai cuts the characters into a mimeograph stencil sheet. Center right: The Saijiro Hinckl family reading in its apartment, which it has converted from a bare room into a comfortable living and sleeping room. Mr. and Mrs. Hinckl are at the right and their daughter, Hizie, at the left. Lower left: As in any other schoolroom, education of the relocated Japanese children is being carried on uninterruptedly in the community of 7,000 persons. Lower right: Looking not unhappy here is Chieko Moritanai. She eats her lunch American fashion, but other relocated Japanese eat their rice chopstick-style.

Japan's Propaganda Hits 'Resettlement'

The Japanese are trying to make much propaganda capital of the United States' "resettlement" of alien Japanese and American citizens of Japanese lineage.

Because of the Japanese charges, a factual study of the conditions under which the Japanese are living in the western resettlement areas becomes a particular interest.

In an article on this page this week, Randall Gould, former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent on The Christian Science Monitor, indicated that the Japanese may be using the American resettlement program as one of their excuses for the present internment of all American nationals in Shanghai and other Chinese coastal cities.

Many Japanese-Americans Approved for Army Service

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—A number of Japanese-Americans from the 10 relocation centers already have been approved by the War Department as volunteers for the Army Combat Team to be composed entirely of American citizens of Japanese ancestry, officials disclosed today.

Induction of these men into the Army may have started, they said, but there are no reports yet that any of them actually are in uniform. However, large numbers have applied for service with the Combat Team, and applications are being reviewed as rapidly as possible.

At the Gila River relocation center near Phoenix, Ariz., officers said, the Japanese-American residents celebrated with a party March 15 in honor of the 100 men who had volunteered.

The Combat Team is open to any American citizen of Japanese ancestry between the ages of 18 and 38. Applications for voluntary induction are made to the local Selective Service Boards nearest the relocation centers, and each applicant is investigated thoroughly before the War Department approves his induction. It requires from 30 to 60 days to complete the process of approval and induct the volunteer.

The men will be sent to various Army reception centers, then will be assigned to a single replacement training center—as yet not announced—where they will receive basic military training. As announced last month, when President Roosevelt approved its organization, the Combat Team will include infantry, artillery, engineer, and medical units, and will be trained for combat service in an active war zone.

To the extent that qualified men are available, the company officers—of the grade of captain or lower—will be Japanese-Americans.

Rumania Puts Defense Before Axis Aid

By Derek Patmore

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, March 17—Political events inside Rumania are rushing to a new climax, according to the most reliable information reaching here.

There is a general feeling in Bucharest that Marshal Ion Antonescu's regime has played out its role, and this fact is emphasized by the news that high officials in Marshal Antonescu's entourage are now busily engaged in selling their real estate, most of which they had gained by anti-Jewish measures, and transferring their money abroad, mostly to neutral Spain.

The fact that the Marshal himself realizes the failure of his policy is said to be emphasized by the fact that he has refused to send fresh Rumanian divisions to the Russian front and that he is himself busily organizing the defenses of Rumania itself.

It is understood in foreign diplomatic circles here that the Rumanian dictator not only refused to send fresh Rumanian groups to Russia but even demanded from Hitler that the Rumanian Army should be withdrawn from the Russian front in order to safeguard Rumania, and also that Marshal Antonescu is now busily engaged in organizing five new Rumanian divisions especially for the defense of Rumanian frontiers.

However, observers in Bucharest are asking themselves how much longer the discredited Antonescu regime can remain in power.

Recently supporters of both Dr. Juliu Maniu, Peasant Party leader, and George Bratianu, Insurgent Liberal Party chieftain, have been open in their criticism of Marshal Antonescu's conduct of Rumanian policy, and the fact that Marshal Antonescu dare not openly attack these powerful pro-Allied parties indicates the weakness of his present position inside the country.

It is significant that even officials around Marshal Antonescu now openly declare, "Maniu and Bratianu are our political opponents, but they are sincere Rumanians and we respect their ideas."

Recently when Dr. Maniu's private secretary was brought before a military tribunal accused of propagating defeatist ideas the tribunal didn't dare sentence him and let him go free.

Undoubtedly Rumanian peoples, weary and disillusioned by the Russian war, are now more and more behind the Maniu and Bratianu groups who have repeatedly and courageously condemned Antonescu policy.

The Rumanian people still remember that it was Dr. Maniu who regained Transylvania for Rumania after World War I and it was the Bratianu Liberal Party which led Rumania to victory in 1918.

However, I learn from a high neutral diplomatic source that both Dr. Maniu and Mr. Bratianu require guarantees from the United Nations in regard to the future of Rumania before they will take active steps to overthrow the crumbling Antonescu regime.

1. They want a guarantee that Transylvania will be returned to Rumania.

2. They require definite guarantees that Russia will return Northern Bucovina or recognize this as Rumanian territory, and the Bratianu faction want Bessarabia recognized as Rumanian property.

The majority of Rumanians admit that Bessarabia must be counted as lost, but in return for Bessarabia they would like definite Soviet guarantees for the integrity of postwar Rumania.

In a frenzied effort to counteract the above program elaborated by both the Maniu and Bratianu groups, Marshal Antonescu is attempting to frighten the Rumanian people by declaring that Russia is bent on absorbing the whole of Rumania, and Nazi propaganda is vigorously seconding this point of view.

It is reported in foreign diplomatic circles in Ankara that Premier Stalin only wants Bessarabia, which the Russians have always considered Russian territory, and that otherwise the Soviets are prepared to leave Rumanians in peace provided they abandon the Axis alliance.

According to the most reliable reports from Bucharest, there is a growing tendency to feel that Rumania must soon attempt to make peace with Russia, and this feeling is greatly encouraged by the behavior recently of Germans toward their Rumanian ally.

There is much bitterness in Rumania because the Germans left the Rumanians in the lurch at Stalingrad and the Caucasus.

Nevertheless, it would be unwise to believe that Rumania will lay down its arms at present. It is unlikely to make a move until the United Nations make their intions toward Rumania clear.

But powerful elements inside Rumania are urging a separate peace even if it means sacrificing Marshal Antonescu. These elements will grow more powerful as the Nazi situation deteriorates.

Meanwhile, Hungary is manifesting increasing nervousness in regard to Rumania's determination to regain Transylvania, and rivalry between the two countries does not show signs of abating.

Rumania's present discontent grows also because the new province of Transmistria, which was given to Rumania as compensation for the loss of Transylvania, has proved entirely unproductive, and the flood of supplies expected from these ex-Russian territories has not materialized.

Guerrillas Kill 12,000 Axis Troops

By the Associated Press

London, March 17

Yugoslav guerrillas killed 12,000 Germans and Italians in February, a Tass dispatch broadcast by the Moscow Radio and recorded by the Soviet monitor reported today.

FHA in Los Angeles Builds 16 Cities Within a City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, March 17—Sixteen cities within a city, housing as many people as Los Angeles' entire population in 1880 . . . that's what the Housing Authority of this city has built in 4½ years here.

What began as one low-income housing development as part of the city's one-time slum clearance program has been converted into nearly $30,000,000 worth of dwellings for war workers. Altogether, facilities have been provided for housing 33,000 war workers.

Meanwhile, Los Angeles' population is said to have increased by at least 200,000 people since the war began.

Red Geraniums

If the slums of Los Angeles seem less slummy than those of other it's because red geraniums, some thickly tenemented communities, six feet high can usually be found blooming in the midst of them. But slums are slums, flowers or no, and the impetus the war has given to public housing development here points to possibilities ahead for making this a slum-proof city.

Looked at as a whole from Mount Hollywood on the north or from Baldwin Hills to the south, Los Angeles defies comparison for wide-reaching charm. Inspected more critically, as in the Central Avenue section or beyond Union Station, for instance, much remains to be desired.

But what has been accomplished here recently in replacing shacks and gloomy tenements with city-built modern dwellings has a wartime value apart from possible social significance. Langdon W. Post, Director of Region 10 for the Federal Public Housing Authority, says: "The Los Angeles Authority has been a major factor, perhaps more important than many realize at this critical period in our history, in making it possible for the United Nations to hold out against the crazed forces of ruthless aggression."

Many Developments

Nine developments originally planned as sum-clearance projects are now occupied by war workers. A tenth, Ramona Gardens, is currently operated as a low-income residential group. Besides these, the Los Angeles Housing Authority has carried on the construction of six other units for the Federal Government.

"Because the planning and construction of public housing developments were so well initiated before Pearl Harbor," Nicola Giulli, Chairman of the five-member Housing Authority Commission, pointed out, "the conversion of these developments into war housing has enabled war plant workers to live in safe, modern homes near their work."

What has been described as the largest hotel for men in the nation was pushed to completion as part of Los Angeles' program last year for the Federal Public Housing Authority. Called Wilmington Hall and located in the vicinity of Southern California's precedent-establishing shipyards, it spreads over 28 acres of land, provides 1,266 completely furnished rooms including janitor and maid service, and has five acres of play space. There were 49 structures on the site prior to acquisition, 38 of which were substandard. An 860-room annex planned along the same lines is now being finished.

What the entire housing program means to this city in postwar terms is indicated in the Authority's reminder that thousands of substandard homes must be replaced as soon as the war is over.

Plans to Join Hands

"City departments have laid plans to join hands with public and private housing people in outlining postwar projects," the Authority Commission stated. "The departments have programmed $771,052,740 worth of such work to be started as soon as peace comes. Scores of additional projects will be launched in this locality by Federal, state and county governments."

In 1941, Los Angeles saw $87,238,818 worth of buildings go up, of which $47,906,449 went for 12,301 private residential jobs. During the first six months of 1942, total construction amounted to only $34,497,467, of which $9,437,737 represented 2,812 residential buildings. In 1939 and 1940 the WPA found that this city had 58,709 substandard dwellings, with 27,675 in need of major repairs.

"In the past two years since the survey was completed," commented the Housing Authority, "a mere handful of approximately 1,800 unfit homes have been torn down or brought up to standard. This means that thousands of substandard homes must be destroyed to make way for newer, safer dwellings. This tremendous backlog of needed construction is going to be a major unemployment prevention factor in the postwar period."

Green Deems Civilian Labor Draft Slavery

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—Declaring the Austin-Wadsworth bill to draft civilian workers raises an issue of "free labor versus slave labor," William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, opposed the legislation today as imposing "involuntary servitude" on the nation's man and woman-power.

Appearing at a Senate Military Committee hearing on the measure, Mr. Green said he assumed it "is predicated on the assumption that there is a dire necessity for compulsory labor in order to effectively prosecute the war."

"I categorically deny the truth of that assumption," he added. "It has not and cannot be established that the absence of compulsion of labor is a factor in retarding production.

"It is my firm and studied conviction that such delays as there have been were prompted by conflicting governmental policies and not by failure of any segment of our working population voluntarily to perform the jobs that have to be done."

Although Senator Warren Austin (R) of Vermont, co-author of the legislation that would affect men between 18 and 65 and women between 18 and 50, previously expressed willingness to revise the bill to meet organized labor's objections, Mr. Green asserted that 'so drastic and unprecedented a measure is unnecessary."

'Sugar-coat them as you may," he said, "the unalterable fact remains that under these bills work is subject to compulsion under threat of imprisonment for six months and a fine of $1,000."

Senator Rufus C. Holman (R) of Oregon, interrupted Mr. Green's testimony at one point to charge that, because of strikes, men in the armed forces had been denied some of the equipment they needed to fight. He said the Committee had been informed that three recessions in plane production in the last two years were attributed to strikes.

Mr. Green challenged the statement, asserting that organized workers had a "near perfect" record of no strikes and had done "wonders' 'in production.

The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ACROSS THE PACIFIC — Impressive action thriller in which Humphrey Bogart pits himself against ruthless men working for Japan.—M.

AIR FORCE—Hazardous adventures of a bomber and her crew. One of Hollywood's best films about World War II.—M. Y.

AMAZING MRS. HOLIDAY—Deanna Durbin shines in serious role, with songs, as American girl who rescues nine refugee children from China. She masquerades as widow, with many amusing results.—M. Y. C.

ANDY HARDY'S DOUBLE LIFE—Andy winds up his affairs in Carvel and departs for college. Amusing, occasionally touching, sometimes overdone.—M. Y. C.

ARABIAN NIGHTS — Tongue-in-cheek tale about Haroun, Schéhérazade, Sinbad, Aladdin, et al.—M. Y.

ARMY SURGEON—Pretty Army nurse and two rival soldiers in a World War I romance.—M. Y.

AVENGERS—Conventional war melodrama, set in Norway.—M. Y.

BERLIN CORRESPONDENT—The Gestapo is foiled right and left.—M. Y.

BETWEEN US GIRLS—Amusing and frequently hilarious farce. Expertly mischievous performance by Diana Barrymore.—M. Y.

BIG STREET—Fantasy about a bus boy's devotion to an injured night club singer unaware of his sacrifices —M.

BLACK SWAN—Rafael Sabatini's pirate story in Technicolor with trimmings —M. Y.

BOOGIE MAN WILL GET YOU—Burlesque of horror films, amusing in its way.—M. Y

BOSTON BLACKIE GOES HOLLYWOOD—Reformed crook retrieves diamond while playing horse with cops and robbers.—M. Y.

BUSES ROAR—Melodrama about saboteur's efforts to plant bomb on bus.—M. Y.

CAIRO—Burlesque of spy melodramas with vocal interludes.—M. Y

CALABOOSE—Slapdash Western farce —M. Y.

CAREFUL, SOFT SHOULDERS—Farce melodrama about a Washington lady who turns spy.—M. Y.

CASABLANCA—Absorbing melodrama about Nazi-hunted refugees who haunt a tough American's saloon while awaiting passage to Lisbon.—M

CAT PEOPLE—Witchcraft melodrama in modern setting, cleverly told and directed, plausibly acted.—M. Y

CHETNIKS—Effort to honor Draja Mikhailovich and his Yugoslav guerrillas results in tame war melodrama.—M. Y.

CHINA GIRL—Melodrama about U S newsreelman and Chinese teacher's daughter, against war background Realistic bombing climax.—M. Y

COMMANDOS STRIKE AT DAWN—Sincere, moving, and exciting story of battle against Nazi invaders.—M. Y

CRYSTAL BALL—Comedy about poor girl trying to marry rich man Dull and unpleasant.—M.

DESPERATE JOURNEY—Implausibility, speed, and excitement as RAF bomber crew, brought down over Germany, escape to England.—M. Y

DEVIL WITH HITLER — Burlesque in which Satan tricks Hitler into performing a good deed. Sparingly funny.—M. Y

EYES IN THE NIGHT—Uncommonly good melodrama in which blind detective and his dog solve mystery. —M. Y.

EYES OF THE UNDERWORLD—Honest police chief is framed and cleared in 61 minutes.—M. Y.

FALCON'S BROTHER — Tom Conway takes over from George Sanders in RKO's mystery series.—M. Y.

FIGHTING FRONTIER—Daring cowboy poses as outlaw and captures bandits in satisfactory minor Western.—M. Y. C.

FLIGHT FOR FREEDOM—Made reckless by lover's fickleness, girl aviator tragically pilots ship to disaster in far Pacific on Navy mission.—M.

FLYING FORTRESS — Mediocre film about Yanks in the R. A. F., climaxed by raid over Berlin.—M. Y

FLYING TIGERS—Exciting aerial shots and foreword written by Chiang Kai-shek decorate romantic melodrama about two A. V. G. airmen and a pretty nurse in China.—M. Y.

FOOTLIGHT SERENADE — Fast, sprightly, and efficient backstage film musical cut in standard pattern. One song in questionable taste. —M. Y.

FOREST RANGERS — Forest fires in Technicolor, with artificial triangle plot.—M. Y.

FOR ME AND MY GAL—Memento of vaudeville's former days. Plenty of old songs, interspersed with tribulations of hero and heroine.—M. Y.

FRANKENSTEIN MEETS THE WOLF MAN — Double portion chiller-diller strictly for horror trade.—M.

FRIENDLY ENEMIES — Old-fashioned comedy-drama hokum.—M. Y.

GENTLEMAN JIM—Brawling action comedy which traces, with some inaccuracies, the career of prizefighter Corbett.—M. Y.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SLEPT HERE —Fairly funny farce about modern pioneers in Pennsylvania.—M. Y

GET HEP to LOVE—Gloria Jean retires from the concert stage for a romantic high school career.—M. Y

GIRL TROUBLE—Romantic farce about a South American in New York to borrow millions for his rubber plantations.—M.

GIVE OUT, SISTERS—Slender musical comedy with rousing song numbers for conclusion, some lively dancing, but stereotyped plot.—M. Y.

GLASS KEY — Brutal and cynical crime melodrama.—M

GREAT GILDERSLEEVE — Popular radio character brought to the screen complete with his laugh, without marked success in the different medium.—M. Y. C.

GUERRILLA BRIGADE—Thrilling account of how German invaders and local puppets were driven out of the Ukraine in 1918. Excitingly photographed and vividly acted.—M. Y.

HIDDEN HAND—Melodrama about deranged murderer. Weak in story, direction and acting.—M.

HI 'YA, CHUM—Ritz Brothers raise corn in mélange of song, dance, and knockabout antics.—M. Y. C.

HARD WAY—Ruthless heroine maneuvers sister-in-law from poverty to theatrical fame. Candid but sordid study, well acted.—M.

HERE WE GO AGAIN—Comedy designed for Bergen-McCarthy and Fibber McGee-Molly fans.—M. Y.

HI, BUDDY — Unpretentious musical with singing and dancing specialties. —M. Y. C.

HITLER'S CHILDREN—Tragic story of effect upon boy and girl in Germany of Führer's systematic education of youth.—M. Y.

HOW'S ABOUT IT?—Tin Pan Alley romance that will be enjoyed by those who like Andrews Sisters' style of warbling.—M. Y. C.

HUMAN COMEDY—William Saroyan's pleasant and touching comment upon life in a small town and a particular family as affected by the war.—M. Y. C.

ICE-CAPADES—Story of country girl, battling city slickers, subordinated to specialty and chorus numbers on ice. Fun for skating fans.—M. Y. C.

ICELAND—Music and skating, with an Icelandic romance between Sonja Henie and a U. S. Marine.—M. Y

I MARRIED AN ANGEL.— Loosely woven musical, with unhappy air of sophistication and poor taste.—M.

I MARRIED A WITCH—René Clair film of a New Englander who marries the witch his ancestor cursed. Light, amusing, with one hilarious sequence Occasionally suggestive.—M. Y

IT AIN'T HAY—Abbott and Costello in knockabout antics involving ancient nag and champion race horse.—M. Y. C.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING — Tense melodrama, technically better done than average, building atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

IMMORTAL SERGEANT—Libyan desert war story, weakened by cliches and romantic interludes.—M. Y.

INVISIBLE AGENT—Spy story utilizing camera tricks. A mixture of brutality and Keystone comedy.—M. Y.

IN WHICH WE SERVE — Gallant and moving story of British destroyer, the men who operate it, the homes they guard. Notable acting.—M. Y.

INVADERS—British film, produced in Canada, about six marooned U-boat seamen. Well acted and photographed, exciting on occasion, but not overcredible.—M. Y.

IT COMES UP LOVE—Modestly amusing Gloria Jean comedy romance with songs.—M. Y. C.

JACARE—Camera record of expedition up the Amazon to capture alligators and other creatures.—M. Y.

JACKASS MAIL — Customary Wallace comedy melodrama.—M. Y.

JOE SMITH, AMERICAN — Domestic comedy and action drama skilfully interwoven with legitimate patriotic theme. Some brutality.—M. Y.

JOURNEY FOR MARGARET—Story of correspondent and wife who adopt war-orphaned children in England Slow-paced and emotional narrative. Two delightful youngsters in cast.—M. Y

JOURNEY INTO FEAR—Orson Welles in a good mystery thriller as a Turkish secret agent who protects an American armament engineer from Nazi agents.—M. Y.

JUNIOR ARMY—Freddie Bartholomew and the Dead End Kids unmask Nazi agent.—M. Y. C.

KEEPER OF THE FLAME—Star-spangled fascist posthumously exposed in absorbing melodrama.—M. Y.

KING'S ROW — Rehearsal of human misery, with insanity, murder and suicide piled on one another.—M.

LADY IN A JAM — Fluffy and often hilarious satirical farce. Delightfully acted.—M. Y

LADY IS WAITING — Begins with amusing comedy—ends with overdone pathos, centering on hospital operation.—M. Y.

LADY GANGSTER — Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.

LIFE BEGINS AT 8:30—Well written and acted, somewhat sentimental story of how actors's alcoholism marred his career and his daughter's happiness.—M.

LOVES OF EDGAR ALLAN POE—John Shepperd's performances as Poe distinguishes film which, though relatively accurate, misses cinematic possibilities.—M. Y.

LUCKY JORDAN—Melodrama in which drafted racketeer goes A.W.O.L., sees the light, and nabs spies.—M.

LUCKY LEGS—Playboy bequeaths million to show girl, who becomes romantically interested in lawyer hired by relatives to contest will. Racketeers also make play for money. Idle hour fluff.—M. Y.

MAD MARTINDALES—Slapdash farce against backgrounds of early twentieth century.—M. Y.

MAGNIFICENT AMBERSONS — Orson Welles drama about proud rich family which rides for fall. Several good performances.—M.

MAGNIFICENT DOPE—Intermittently amusing farce in which rustic teaches some New Yorkers to relax.—M. Y.

MAISIE GETS HER MAN—Mildly entertaining episode. Down-at-heel characters, a would-be vaudevillian, and a swindler figure in story.—M. Y.

MAJOR AND THE MINOR—Vehicle farce, sometimes uproarious, occasionally in questionable taste.—M. Y.

MALE ANIMAL — Academic freedom, entrenched trusteeship, and football involved in campus free-for-all. Resulting fun almost always excellent. There is one lengthy sequence of intoxication.—M. Y.

MAN IN THE TRUNK—Fairly bright reworking of mystery comedy in which revenant helps solve his own murder.—M. Y.

MAN OF COURAGE—Well-made routine whodunit about wife falsely accused of killing husband.—M.

MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER — Comedy of insult, Monty Woolley repeats his Broadway performance with benefit of close-ups. Entertaining of its kind.—M. Y.

MARGIN FOR ERROR—Murder mystery with pseudo-political overtones Not too successful derivation from play.—M. Y.

MASHENKA—Tenderly told, charmingly acted love story which concludes amid scenes on Russo-Finnish front. —M. Y.

MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes Hoodlumism featured in story —M.

McGUERINS FROM BROOKLYN—William Bendix in robust fun among the taxidrivers, with domestic entanglements straightened out at Max Baer's health farm.—M. Y.

MEANEST MAN IN THE WORLD—Jack Benny tries to be mean (but it goes against his nature) in a fairly amusing farce.—M. Y. C.

MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about carnival rider who becomes great ballerina.—M.

MEXICAN SPITFIRE'S ELEPHANT — Another triangle of scrambled identities involving Uncle Matt, the ubiquitous Lord Epping, and Carmalita Jewel smugglers, too.—M

MOKEY — Restraint and sincerity in story of young wife who begins to understand little stepson before too late. Unpretentious, affecting.—M. Y.

MOON AND SIXPENCE—Candid, unorthodox, frequently amazing, and not altogether successful film about broker who deserts family to become painter. Excellent performance by George Sanders.—M.

MOSCOW STRIKES BACK — Russian documentary study in humanly heroic terms the effect of a war in which everyone fights.—M. Y.

MRS. MINIVER—Notable film, combining humor, pathos, romance, and tragedy in story which pictures effect of war on English family.—M Y C

MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH—Combination of sentiment, juvenile comedy, and slapstick farce, done as a period piece of the 90's—M. Y.

MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN—Emphasis on the grotesque as comedy. Final sequences exciting and imaginative. —M. Y. C.

MY SISTER EILEEN—Amusing farce, Questionable taste.—M.

NIGHT MONSTER — Horror murder mystery, dabbling in "occultism" with aid of camera.—M.

NIGHT TO REMEMBER—Fairly amusing mystery farce about murder and blackmail in a Greenwich Village basement flat.—M. Y.

NINE BACHELORS—Guitry farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M. Y.

NOW, VOYAGER—Shallow but entertaining romantic melodrama in which duckling, counseled by psychologist becomes swan.—M.

ONCE UPON A HONEYMOON—American ex-burlesque dancer rescued from Quisling husband by American newsman. Long, fairly entertaining, romantic comedy drama, Jewish persecution made subject of attempted humor in some scenes.—M. Y.

ONE DANGEROUS NIGHT—Lone wolf, reformed robber, falsely accused this time, slickly catches murderer for cops.—M. Y.

ONE OF OUR AIRCRAFT IS MISSING —Exciting and well-acted account of escape of six RAF airmen from Netherlands.—M. Y.

ORCHESTRA WIVES—Pleasant comedy decorations, some well-played tunes, and whirlwind dance finish; but singularly unpleasant story.—M.

OVER MY DEAD BODY—Burlesque in which author of mystery thrillers finds himself suspected of murder Moderately amusing.—M. Y.

PACIFIC RENDEZVOUS — Naval code expert deciphers message to save American transport.—M. Y.

PALM BEACH STORY — Preston Sturges slapstick and satire in a farce about a struggling inventor and his wife. Sometimes in poor taste.—M.

PANAMA HATTIE — Mildly entertaining musical. One distasteful song — M. Y.

PARDON MY SARONG — Abbott and Costello do their best, with little avail, to brighten a dull and occasionally offensive farce.—M.

PASHA'S WIVES—Atmospherically effective at outset, but grows less interesting. Well acted.—M. Y.

PIED PIPER—Stirring melodrama of children in flight before Nazi invasion. Excellent propaganda.—M. Y. C.



Vandamm

Ethel Waters

Now in the film version of "Cabin in the Sky."

PITTSBURGH — Comedy melodrama about a couple of tough miners, their girl, their ambitions, and the war Rough but entertaining.—M. Y.

PLAYMATES—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet."—M. Y.

POWDER TOWN — Absent-minded professor versus spies.—M. Y.

POWER OF THE PRESS—Well meant but lurid melodrama about the dangers of irresponsible journalism. —M. Y.

POWERS GIRL — Comedy romance about photographer and two sisters, one of whom wants to be model. Benny Goodman's "hot licks" welcome.—M.

PRIDE OF THE YANKEES—Incidents in life of Lou Gehrig. Entertaining, moving, and generally accurate; acted with warmth and sincerity. Several exciting baseball sequences. —M. Y. C.

PRIORITIES ON PARADE—Minor effort but low comedy is amusing in spots.—M. Y

PRISON MUTINY—Slightly artificial prison reform melodrama.—M. Y.

QUIET, PLEASE—MURDER—Killer explains crimes by saying he enjoyed the fear of knowing he would be caught. He is.—M.

RANDOM HARVEST—Shell-shock victim marries girl who rehabilitates him. Struck by taxi, he remembers his real identity and nearly marries another girl. Long and sentimental. —M. Y.

RAVAGED EARTH—Record of Japanese brutalities in China, particularly Shanghai. Excessively gruesome.—M.

RED TANKS—Moderately interesting lesson in Soviet tank tactics, with several exciting moments.—M. Y.

REAP THE WILD WIND—Over-long film telling of fight of lawyers against ship-wrecking pirates off Florida Keys in 1840's.—M. Y. C.

REMARKABLE ANDREW—Staunch admirer receives "visitation" from the old warrior. Not entirely successful fantasy, but stimulating with high intentions.—M. Y

RIDERS OF THE NORTHWEST MOUNTED — Action picture with scenic setting.—M. Y. C.

RIDING THROUGH NEVADA—Bandits bite dust soon after postal inspector picks up trail.—M. Y. C.

ROAD TO MOROCCO—Crosby-Hope hilarity in romantic lands.—M. Y.

SALUDOS AMIGOS — Superb Disney travelogue in South America. Amusing, entertaining, and instructive.—M. Y. C.

SECRET ENEMIES—G-men get Nazi in 59 minutes of familiar action melodrama.—M. Y.

SECRETS OF THE UNDERGROUND—Unpretentious yet well-made topical murder mystery, solved by romantic district attorney and girl reporter.—M. Y.

SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE—Musical, less entertaining than might have been hoped from its radio, popular band, vaudeville, and military trimmings.—M. Y.

SEVEN MILES FROM ALCATRAZ—Escaped convicts, still patriotic, beat up Nazi agents and save the plans Minor melodrama.—M.Y

SEVEN SWEETHEARTS — Tulip time and romance. Heavily sentimental.—M. Y.

SHADOW OF A DOUBT—Super Hitchcock thriller Script, photography and acting excellent.—M. Y.

SHANGHAI GESTURE—Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic. —M.

SHERLOCK HOLMES AND THE SECRET WEAPON—Sherlock rescues Swiss inventor from Gestapo and Moriarty. Elementary.—M. Y.

HERLOCK HOLMES AND THE VOICE OF TERROR — Saboteur melodrama with war background.—M Y

SHIP AHOY — Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M Y

SIEGE OF LENINGRAD—Russian documentary of heroism of city's people in resisting Nazi attacks for 15 months and finally driving away the invaders.—M. Y.

SIN TOWN—Frontier boom town stuff. —M.

SOMETHING TO SHOUT ABOUT—Vaudeville returns in a backstage musical which displays some good incidental talent. Cole Porter songs. —M. Y.

SOMEWHERE I'LL FIND YOU—Offensive melodrama about a foreign correspondent and a girl. Faked scenes of Bataan.—M.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE—Steadily entertaining British melodrama of return of vital war machines from France.—M. Y.

SPY SHIP—Melodrama about spies and fifth columnists.—M.

SQUADRON LEADER X — English melodrama of the chase, skilfully done, with British hot on trail of tricky Nazi flier.—M. Y.

STAND BY FOR ACTION—Entertaining war melodrama with amusing comedy touches and some first-rate acting. Plausibility derives more from players than plot.—M. Y.

STAR SPANGLED RHYTHM — Super all-star production in which some 43 of Paramount's headliners participate. If at first you don't see what you like, just wait a minute.—M. Y.

STREET OF CHANCE—Man who has lost memory, discovers he is wanted for murder and attempts to prove innocence. Tersely directed, well acted. Some morbid aspects.—M.

STRICTLY IN THE GROOVE—Musical about another of the younger generation who convinces his elders of the commercial advantages of swing.—M. Y.

SYNCOPATION—Developments in jazz and blues music, outlined in entertaining musical.—M. Y.

TALES OF MANHATTAN—Tale of the progress of a tail coat from tailor's dummy to scarecrow. One scene in poor taste.—M.

TENNESSEE JOHNSON—Biographical drama of post-Civil War history, making President Johnson martyr in democracy's cause. Well acted.—M. Y. C.

THAT NIGHT IN RIO—Belongs to that Hollywood view of South America which causes proponents of Pan-Americanism to shudder. Extreme innuendo.—M.

THEY ALL KISSED THE BRIDE—Antic farce-comedy designed to balance delicately on edge of indecency. Contains prolonged scene of intoxication.—M.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON —Lengthy account of General Custer, with considerable historical inaccuracy. Exciting cavalry charges.—M. Y.

THEY GOT ME COVERED—Amusing light entertainment about correspondent who tries to reinstate himself by running down Nazi ring. Farcical situations and abundance of snappy repartee in Bob Hope's familiar style.—M. Y.

THIS ABOVE ALL—Romance against war background. Prettily done and well acted, but point of novel is lost. —M. Y.

THIS GUN FOR HIRE—Story of hired killer. Fantastic at times, often cinematically shrewd and effective. Much brutality.—M.

THIS IS THE ENEMY—Soviet view of German barbarism. Propaganda, but capably directed and brilliantly acted.—M. Y.

THROUGH DIFFERENT EYES—Mystery melodrama with a somewhat implausible story but expert acting by Frank Craven.—M. Y.

THUNDER BIRDS—Technicolor and romances decorate an RAF trainee's course in Arizona.—M. Y.

TIME TO KILL — Routine Michael Shayne whodunit.—M. Y.

TISH—Tish loses her flavor in a sentimental comedy.—M. Y.

TRUCK BUSTERS — Third-rate melodrama about independents vs. racketeering monopolists.—M. Y.

TWO WEEKS TO LIVE—Lum 'n' Abner fans will enjoy this farce about their heroes' efforts to get quick money out of hair-raising adventures.—M. Y. C.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS — Comedy drama with political character value and dramatic interest which have been only partially realized. Considerable drinking.—M.

UNITED WE STAND—Grim record of aggression from Versailles to 1941.—M. Y.

VANISHING VIRGINIAN — Leisurely yarn about a judge recording comic and sentimental episodes.—M.

WAKE ISLAND — Impressive re-creation of historic defense. Some fiction, but on the whole well written, directed and acted with sincerity.—M. Y.

WAR AGAINST MRS. HADLEY—Story about a self-centered woman who finds that the war is more important than her personal desires. Skilfully acted but plot lacks suspense.—M. Y.

WE ARE THE MARINES—Interesting, full-length March of Time film about making of a Marine. A few battle scenes.—M. Y

WEEK END IN HAVANA—Light musical romance in Technicolor. Beaching of cruise ship is springboard for story set in night clubs and casinos of Havana, as visualized in Hollywood.—M. Y.

WE GO WEST — Minor comedy with melodramatic decorations, recounting the adventures of a pair of motorcycle policemen.—M. Y

WHAT'S COOKIN'?—Swing musical pot boiler.—M. Y

WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME — Soldier hero on furlough briefly mistaken for a deserter Minor musical.—M. Y. C.

WHISPERING GHOSTS — One of the funnier farce thrillers about make-believe detective on trail of killers. —M. Y.

WHISTLING IN DIXIE—Timid radio sleuth trails a murderer in entertaining knockabout mystery farce.—M. Y.

WHITE CARGO—Adaptation of Leon Gordon's stage play of white men in the tropics.—M.

WHO DONE IT?—Abbott and Costello brighten up the murder mystery business.—M. Y.

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WINGS AND THE WOMAN — Amy Johnson's pioneering achievements in aviation and her brief marriage. Candid, intelligent.—M. Y.

WINGS FOR THE EAGLE—Shots of plane construction interrupt triangle comedy with morale-building overtones.—M. Y.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR—Romantic slapstick about lady pundit married to sports writer. Drinking sequences and some innuendo. Acting and direction skillful.—M.

WORLD AT WAR—Useful, instructive, history of war from Manchuria to Pearl Harbor.—M. Y.

YANKEE DOODLE DANDY — James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man. Entertaining musical.—M. Y. C.

YANK AT ETON — Mickey Rooney playing type of obnoxious American.—M. Y. C.

YOU CAN'T BEAT THE LAW—Slightly artificial prison reform melodrama.—M. Y.

YOU CAN'T ESCAPE FOREVER—Managing editor and girl reporter versus black market gangsters. Rough, rapid melodrama.—M. Y

YOUNG MR. PITT—Lavish, handsome, somewhat overlengthy drama in which Pitt's leadership of England against Napoleon parallels, by implication, contemporary events. Well acted and directed, and generally accurate.—M. Y.

YOU WERE NEVER LOVELIER—Astaire-Hayworth romance trips light fantastic to Jerome Kern score in sparkling musical.—M. Y.

YOUNG AND WILLING — Passable farce about three girls and three boys, all stagestruck, who make good. —M. Y.

YOU'RE TELLING ME—Mainly Hugh Herbert with varied assortment of antics—M. Y.

Recent Releases

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CABIN IN THE SKY—All-Negro cast in a fantasy with music. Ethel Waters exemplifies her great abilities as a singing actress.—M. Y.

CITY WITHOUT MEN—A flier's wife rescues her unjustly convicted husband from prison, in a routine melodrama that wanders in plot, while achieving a considerable amount of excitement.—M. Y.

DIXIE DUGAN—Supporting comedy for double bills, seeking to make fun of wartime Washington.—M. Y.

FALL IN—The rival sergeants provide more of the slap-stick fun they furnished in "Tanks a Million."—M. Y. C.

HAUNTED RANCH—Range Busters find money that gangsters stole from the Denver mint Program filler.—M. Y. C.

KID DYNAMITE—East Side Kids tangle successfully with thugs who are trying to exploit a boxing match, then join up for the war.—M. Y. C.

LADY BODYGUARD—Pretty girl, insurance executive, safeguards a test pilot from three schemers who would benefit from his passing. For those who can accept any subject for the sake of a laugh.—M.

LET'S HAVE FUN—Mild program comedy built for those who enjoy Bert Gordon's radio humor as "the mad Russian."—M. Y. C.

SILVER SKATES—Good revue on ice, with Kenny Baker's singing and Belita's clever skating.—M. Y. C.

TARZAN TRIUMPHS—Johnny Weissmuller defeats Nazi paratroopers who drop into his jungle.—M. Y.

TENTING TONIGHT ON THE OLD CAMPGROUND—Meaningless title of a fair Western of the early days of stagecoaching.—M. Y. C.

WRECKING CREW—Vigorous melodrama about the men who make a business of demolishing buildings. Rescue of two of them from a lofty tottering wall provides suspense.—M. Y.

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'The Family' in Debut at Wilbur—Incoming Films—Current Art Shows

Russian Exiles In China Seen In New Drama

By Edwin F. Melvin

"The Family," which made its debut last evening at the Wilbur, presents an interesting picture of life as it might have been in a Russian boarding house in Tientsin in the spring of 1937, just before the city was occupied by the Japanese.

The play, which Victor Wolfson has derived from Nina Fedorova's novel of the same name, has been most successful in creating a sense of atmosphere and in building up its characters. There is comparatively little plot and some of the developments in the final scene are abrupt and unpersuasive. But lack of plot need not be fatal in an atmospheric play, and improbable incidents can be amended.

Oscar Serlin, the producer, has provided a cast and a technical staff which would lend luster to even less promising material than that which Mr. Wolfson has submitted.

Lucile Watson in particular decorates the role of the sunny Russian matriarch, exiled from her native land, who is the central figure of the play. The actress and the part combine to present a woman of wisdom, cheerful acceptance of vicissitude, and genuine compassion for human frailties. She holds together the remnants of the family who have fled with her from Russia and brings into the warmth of the transplanted family circle the refugees who have drifted into the boarding house, somewhere in the British concession of the city.

They form a strangely assorted segment of humanity. Prominent among them is a fortune teller, who insists that her declining fortunes are due to her honesty in foretelling the events that will befall her clients. There is a retired scholar, who reads to any who will listen letters which he writes to the rulers of the nations. The young daughter of the family is consumed with excitement, now over her hopes to become swimming champion of the city and in the next moment over her first love. The elder son is oppressed by the sense of exile. His small brother longs to have a dog. In and out wander a quiet Chinese teacher and five ominously busy Japanese lodgers.

The first event to upset the quiet of the household is the renting of a room to an Englishman for the use of his sister. The lady, whose arrival is attended by some mystery, turns out to be a confirmed alcoholic whose drunken disturbances have closed other more desirable places in the city to her. Eventually she responds to the sympathy which she finds around her, and, restored, goes back to pick up the threads of the life she had tried to forget.

The only other happenings of large consequence are connected with the approach of the Japanese. These details are melodramatic in nature and seem even more so through the direction of Bretaigne Windust, who is less happy in his management of that portion of the play than in his treatment of the quieter moments. As the curtain falls the audience knows of the courses which some of the characters will follow, but there is uncertainly about the others.

The acting in general is of high quality. Miss Watson combines a dry humor, a bit of a twinkle, and the suggestion of an unforced liking for other people in her playing of the part of the matriarch. Evelyn Varden, as the fortune teller, has a role of color but little depth, which she does with humor and understanding. Elisabeth Fraser has a becoming freshness and exuberance as the daughter of the family. Arnold Korff is admirable as the elderly scholar, and Nicholas Conte suggests the repression and frustration of the elder son. Carol Goodner as the alcoholic Englishwoman does not seem completely at ease or entirely convincing in the part. Alec Englander is an amusing little boy, and Joseph Tso Shih has a semi-comic role as a friendly Chinese servant.

Boris Aronson has designed an attractive setting, and Moe Hack has arranged effective lighting arrangements.



© Vitagraph

Paul Henreid and Ingrid Bergman

In "Casablanca," staying for a second week at the Metropolitan



© RKO Radio

Dorothy Lamour and Bob Hope

In their current film, "They Got Me Covered," continuing at the Keith Memorial.



Greer Garson and Philip Dorn

In a scene from "Random Harvest," continuing for a fourth week at the Orpheum but not the State.

New Films for Boston Screens

One of the interesting cinematic events of the week will be the widespread release of "At the Front," a 50-minute Technicolor film report photographed by the U. S. Army Signal Corps in North Africa and distributed by Warners for the War Activities Committee. The film will be shown at the Orpheum, Metropolitan, Keith Memorial, Normandie, South Station, and Telepix.

The film, which records activities in Algeria and Tunisia in November and December, shows a convoy in the Mediterranean, the first engagement between American and German tanks outside Tebourba, and Nazi air raids on Souk el Arba and the city of Bone. Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark is to be seen meeting Admiral Darlan.

As happens occasionally, the State and Orpheum will temporarily part company this week, the Orpheum continuing for a fourth week with "Random Harvest," that highly popular romantic drama in which Ronald Colman and Greer Garson divide the starring honors, while the State goes on to a new double bill.

The principal item at the State, starting Thursday, will be "Three Hearts for Julia," an MGM musical in which Ann Sothern plays the role of a neglected wife while Melvyn Douglas has the part of a wandering husband. Lee Bowman, Richard Ainley, Felix Bressart, Marta Linden, Reginald Owen, and Marietta Canty are in the cast. The co-feature will be "Reveille with Beverly," a story about a radio program, with Ann Miller, Dick Purcell, and William Wright to head the cast. The bands of Bob Crosby, Freddie Slack, Duke Ellington, and Count Basie will be heard.

'Yankee Doodle Dandy'

James Cagney, who has won the Motion Picture Academy award for the best actor's performance of the year, based on his performance in "Yankee Doodle Dandy," will be seen on the screen at the Paramount and Fenway, beginning Thursday, playing the role of George M. Cohan in Warners' musical biography of the song-and-dance man. The film was previously shown at the two houses at a road show scale. The coming engagement will be at popular prices. On the same program will be a featurette, "The Fighting Engineers," with Richard Travis and Robert Armstrong heading the cast.

'Casablanca' Stays

A second week has been scheduled at the Metropolitan for "Casablanca," romantic melodrama, with Humphrey Bogart and Ingrid Bergman in the principal roles. A new second feature will be on the program starting Thursday. This will be the 50-minute Technicolor documentary, "At the Front,"

Bob Hope Fourth Week

At the Keith Memorial, "They Got Me Covered," starring Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour, begins a fourth week today. The companion feature" is "Calaboose," with Jimmy Rogers and Mary Brian.

'Margin for Error'

Milton Berle and Joan Bennett in "Margin for Error" will be seen on the screen at the RKO Boston beginning Thursday. On the stage will be Vaughn Monroe and his orchestra.

At the Uptown

Starting Friday the feature films at the Uptown will be a Technicolor version of Rafael Sabatini's "Black Swan," with Tyrone Power and Maureen O'Hara, and "Strictly in the Groove," with Mary Healy and Leon Errol.

'In Which We Serve'

Noel Coward's film, "In Which We Serve" is being continued at the Exeter Theater through the remainder of the week.

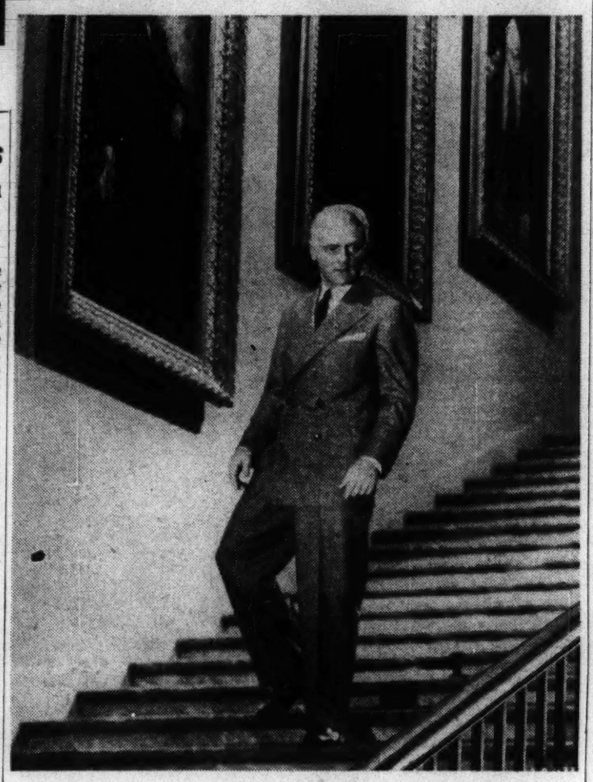
Symphony Luncheon

Vladimir Dukelsky (Vernon Duke), whose new Violin Concerto will have its first presentation this week by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, will share the platform with Boris Goldovsky at the Symphony Luncheon to be held at 12:15 Friday in the Oval Room of the Copley Plaza. Mr. Goldovsky's piano talk will stress the influence of Austria on Haydn and Mahler, the other two composers on the current symphony program.

'The Family'

At the Wilbur—Play by Victor Wolfson, based on the novel by Nina Fedorova, staged by Bretaigne Windust, and presented by Oscar Serlin. Boris Aronson designed the setting and Carolyn Hancock the costumes. Moe Hack planned the lighting. Saki Oura was consulting sound engineer. The cast includes the following:

Khan ..... Joseph Tso Shih
Phillip Stowne ..... Lowell Gilmore
Granny ..... Lucille Watson
Mme. Militza ..... Evelyn Varden
Prof. Chernov ..... Arnold Korff
Mr. Sung ..... Yung Ying Hsu
Lida ..... Elisabeth Fraser
Tania ..... Marion Svensen
Anna Petrovna Chernov ..... Katherine Suire
Jimmy Bennett ..... Bill Lipton
Peter ..... Nicholas Conti
Dima ..... Alec Englander
Chauffeur ..... Ronald Dexter
Amah ..... June Kim
Dog ..... Miranda
Mrs. Parrish ..... Carol Goodner
Dr. Isaac ..... Boris Tumarin
Chinese Gentleman Next Door ..... Henry Zi
Wah Gay ..... Kale Dee
Japanese Lodgers, Takashi Ohta, Nelson Kawate, Henry Takeuchi, F. C. Arenal, George Yamashigi.



James Cagney

As George M. Cohan in "Yankee Doodle Dandy," returning to the Paramount and Fenway for a new engagement starting Thursday.

News of the Screen

New York

Metro is to make a picture about the Suzy Q. Squadron, the Nineteenth Bombardment Group which helped to make history in the South Pacific.

Charles Laughton is to be starred in "The Man from Down Under," which has Australian characters. Clyde Cook, long a Hollywood screen player and a native Australian, had to acquire again his youthful accent.

Walt Disney is to make a screen version of Maj. P. de Seversky's book, "Victory Through Air Power," using a mixture of live action and cartooning. The Major is to advise on the production and appear in the film, which will start with a review of aviation from 1903 to 1914, and continue with flying incidents in two world wars, with indications of the Major's proposals for long-range battle-plane raids on Germany and Japan.

Metro shortly begins the filming of "America," which Director King Vidor long has had in preparation as a picture of America's growing industrial power. Brian Donlevy will be starred.

"The Pirate," stage play in New York, is to be filmed by Metro.

Paramount is to film "Four Angels," with Dorothy Lamour, Fred MacMurray, Betty Hutton, Diana Lynn, and Mimi Chandler. Music will be by John Burke and Jimmy Van Heusen.

Reinhold Schunzel, who has directed European and American films, is to appear in "Hostages," for Paramount. The picture is based on the Nazi invasion of Czechoslovakia.

Warner Brothers are to star Paul Henreid and Ida Lupino in a story of the bombing of Warsaw, "In Our Time."

Betty Grable is to be starred by Twentieth Century-Fox in a musical that will employ a troupe of roller-skating experts.

RKO is making a Fred Astaire-Joan Leslie musical, with Eric Blore in an important part, called "The Sky Is the Limit."

Jackie Cooper is to appear in Monogram's "Ground Crew."

Pierre Aumont, who promises to make a strong impression in "Assignment in Brittany," soon to be released, is to be starred by Metro in "A Thousand Shall Fall," which has to do with the Fighting French forces. After filming is finished he expects to join these same forces.

Margaret O'Brien, child player who made a marked impression in "Journey for Margaret," is to appear for Metro in "Lost Angel."

'The Trial of Mary Dugan'

For nearly 16 years, on and off, audiences have been sitting in the courtroom for the "Trial of Mary Dugan." Last night, when this Bayard Veiller drama was presented at the Copley by Edward Gould, a 1943 Boston audience apparently found the evidence just as gripping as it was back in 1927, at the play's first night.

Only in a few minor respects does the story seem dated. The rather infrequent humorous touches are not exactly uproarious today, although Fritzi Scheff as the French maid instilled some comedy into that role.

Sally O'Neil made an effective Mary Dugan. Her performance was balanced by the clear-cut assurance of Coburn Goodwin as the district attorney.

In the difficult role of her brother, Raymond Hackett did excellent work. He managed to convey a convincing impression of a young lawyer working on his first case, filled with intuitive reactions and clutching at straws of practical evidence.

Other members of the cast contributed first-rate bits of character work. Willard Cary, for instance, made effective comedy out of the mere eating of a sandwich at the beginning of the third act, as he sat waiting for the court to assemble.

For those who have seen the play before, there is pleasure in seeing it expertly presented again. For those who see it for the first time there is the enjoyment of this unusual way of presenting a not particularly out-of-the-ordinary murder mystery. **D. M.**

'Trial of Mary Dugan'

At the Copley—Revival of Bayard Veiller's melodrama presented by Edward Gould in a production staged by Nat Burns. The cast includes the following:

District Attorney Galwey ..... Coburn Goodwin
Judge Nash ..... Nat Burns
Clerk of the Court ..... Richard Foster
Pauline Agguerre ..... Valarie Valaire
Her Attorney ..... John Gerstad
Doctor Welcome ..... J. C. Nugent
Stenographer of the Court ..... Jane Harven
Edward West ..... Laurence Hayes
Jenny Madison ..... Anna Franklin
Police Inspector Hunt ..... Frederic Cornell
Police Inspector Price ..... Willard Cary
Dagmar Lorne ..... Virginia Smith
Mary Dugan ..... Sally O'Neil
Mary Harris ..... Blanche Faye
Jimmy ..... Raymond Hackett
Fern Arthur ..... Evelyn Seibold
Mrs. Edgar Price ..... Mabel Acker
Harry Jones ..... Frank Rand
Patrick Kearney ..... Henry Tilden
Marie Ducret ..... Fritzi Scheff
Henry Plaisted ..... Rodney Hale

On the Stage

"Priorities of 1942," with Carmen Amaya, the comedy team of Barto and Mann, and Lou Holtz and Willie Howard co-starred will come to the Boston Opera House on Monday, April 5, for a fortnight's engagement. The show, which is of the variety revue type, was at the Shubert Theater here early in the season.

Cornelia Otis Skinner will present a program of her character sketches in the Copley Plaza Ballroom on Sunday afternoon, April 18.

"Marionette Circus" will be presented on the stage of the Fine Arts Theater Saturday morning at 10:30. In the intermissions of the marionette show Chief Big Buffalo will give imitations of animal sounds, whistle, and play on a musical saw; Bill Perkins will present stage magic; and Willard Cary, now at the Copley, will offer impersonations.

New York Stage Notes

Katharine Cornell's revival of "The Three Sisters" has passed its hundredth New York performance, at the Ethel Barrymore Theater.

The New York production of "Junior Miss" moves on March 23 from the Forty-sixth Street Theater to the Majestic Theater.

Edward Chodorov has begun rehearsals in New York of his latest comedy, "Those Endearing Young Charms," with a cast including Peggy Conklin, Richard Kendrick, Mabel Taliaferro, and Dean Harens. The play is to open at the Walnut Street Theater, Philadelphia, as a Theater Guild-American Theater Society offering.

Many screen players will be in the Red Cross benefit show to be held at the Madison Square Garden, New York, on the evening of April 5.

Water Colors And Oils Now On Exhibition

There are two solo exhibitions at the Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street: water colors by John Pike and oils by Glenna Miller.

Miss Miller shows portraits and townscapes. In the aggregate, they reveal a personal style which is effective and pleasing. Miss Miller is a Post-Impressionist, and there are perceptible in her canvases the influences of Cézanne, Van Gogh, Matisse, Utrillo. The tendencies are absorbed, blended and adopted to please the painter's taste and to correspond to her temperament and to the bounds of her capacities.

She has a flair for decoration, and while she does not push stylization to any extreme, there is an underlying tendency to press her material into a systematic pattern. The personal portraits are neither literal nor fantastic. The tonalities run to pallid hues, the forms are intentionally understated, and yet the result holds up firmly.

For us the townscapes show the more robust features of Miss Miller's talents. The palette has more range, the rhythms are more buoyant, there is stronger contrast, keener perception of atmosphere. In fact, several of the street scenes of New England are captivating. They impart the artist's pride and delight in our Colonial structures, the charming New England churches and the gabled houses.

Miss Miller invests every line with enthusiasm; the gables, fences, porches, carved trimmings are struck off with vividness and exuberance. Somehow the artist's smile seems to shine through these familiar street scenes of Marblehead, Gloucester and Danvers. And she does not follow the conventional path, for she will pause on a side street of East Boston to record a pink glow that has struck her on a tenement façade.

Miss Miller's painterly talent shows a good measure of descriptive ability, and a tendency toward satire. Her caricatured portraits are very entertaining.

John Pike's water colors run to a type that has been popular in recent years. He paints with transparent washes, in abbreviated strokes and with vivid contracts. The subjects betoken a homely and rustic simplicity that invites the aquarellist. There are views with haystacks, scenes of a New England winter, dusk in the country. It is a romantic portrayal informed with personal reflection. **D. A.**

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BOSTON (CONCERTS)

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
JORDAN HALL—Sat. Aft., Mar. 20, at 3
GEORGE CHAVCHAVADZE
PIANIST
Tickets at Box Office: $1.10 to $1.50

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"Away We Go," by Richard Rogers and Oscar Hammerstein, 2nd. Directed by Rouben Mamoulian, and presented by the Theater Guild. Featuring Betty Garde, Alfred Drake, Joseph Bulon, Joan Roberts, Lee Dixon, Howard de Silva, Celeste Holm. 8:30 Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"The Family," by Victor Wolfson. Staged by Bretaigne Windust. Featuring Lucile Watson, Carol Goodner, Evelyn Varden, Nicholas Conte, Elisabeth Fraser and Arnold Korff. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Copley—"The Trial of Mary Dugan," presented by Edward Gould. Featuring Sally O'Neil, Raymond Hackett and Fritzi Scheff. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Gone With the Wind," Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable. 9 a. m., 12:30, 4:30, 8:30.

Esquire—"Northwest Passage," Spencer Tracy, Robert Young. 1:30, 5:05, 8:55. "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope, Madeleine Carroll. 3:35, 7:25.

Exeter—News and Short Films. 2:15, 5:10, 8. "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. 3:10, 6:05, 9.

Fenway—"China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery, Lynn Bari, Victor McLaglen. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker, Chester Morris. 1:25, 4:45, 8:05.

Kenmore—"Kings Row," Robert Cummings, Ann Sheridan. 2:20, 5:40, 9:15. "New York Town," Fred MacMurray, Mary Martin. 1, 4:35, 7:45.

Keith Memorial—"At the Front in North Africa." 9:55 a. m., 12:45, 3:35, 6:30, 9:15. "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 10:45 a. m., 1:37, 4:35, 7:10, 10.

Metropolitan—"Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman, Paul Henreid. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:30. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker, Patricia Morison. 10:10 a. m., 1:35, 4:45, 8:05.

Modern—"Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Orpheum—"Random Harvest," Ronald Colman, Greer Garson. 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:45.

Paramount—"China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery, Lynn Bari, Victor McLaglen. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker, Chester Morris. 11:10 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

RKO-Boston—"The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny, Rochester, Priscilla Lane. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5, 8, 10:30. Stage Show: 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:10.

Scollay—"The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 9:50 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:40, 9:40. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:20.

South Station Theater—"Invasion of North Africa." "The Last Lesson," "This Is Your Enemy," "Modern Mexican City," "Back to Bikes," colored cartoons; latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

Telepix—"Dauder's Last Lesson," "Mexico City," "Oddities," "Hollywood Personalities," "The Commandos," two color cartoons, and 30 minutes of world news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Frankenstein Meets the Wolf Man." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. "Hi, Buddy," Dick Foran. 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 3:55, 6:30, 9.

Tremont—"Dive Bomber," 10:50 a. m., 3:05, 7:25. "Ball of Fire," 9 a. m., 1, 5:30, 9:35.

Uptown—"The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary, Freddy Mercer. 2:45, 5:25, 8:15. "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. 1, 3:50, 6:30, 9:25.

Washington Street Olympia—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken, Victor Moore. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour, Bing Crosby. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 1:45, 7:50.
Allston: "Nightmare," Diana Barrymore, Brian Donlevy. "Lady Gangster," Fay Emerson. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home." 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Loves of Edgar Allan Poe," John Sheppard, Linda Darnell. "Night Monsters," Irene Hervey, Bela Lugosi.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh. Matinees 1, Evenings 7.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne. "The Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Seven Sweethearts," Kathryn Grayson. "Falcon's Brother," George Sanders.
Coolidge Corner: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan, Heather Angel.

Cleveland Circle: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew, Richard Denning. 1:48, 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt, R. Carlson. 2, 8.
University: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne, Philip Doran. 2:45, 6, 9:15. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Neath Brooklyn Bridge." East Side Kids, "In the Rear of the Enemy."
Codman Square: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers. 1:45, 7:45.
Franklin: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers. 1:45, 8.
Strand: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 3:20, 8:25. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Emerson, Carolyn Lee. 2, 7, 9:50.
Park: "Ice Capades," Ellen Drew, Richard Denning. "The Undying Monster."

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. "Ice Capades Revue," Jerry Colonna. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "One of Our Aircraft is Missing," Eric Portman. "You Can't Escape Forever," Brenda Marshall. 3:15, 8.

MALDEN — Granada: "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. 3, 6:10, 9:20.
Mystic: "Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers, Dick Foran. 2:15, 7, 9:55. "One of Our Aircraft is Missing," Godfrey Tearl, Eric Portman. 3:20, 8:30.
Orpheum: "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Molly, and Edgar Bergen. 3, 8. "Road to Morocco," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour, Bing Crosby. 3:20, 9:25.
Strand: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. 3:10, 8:35. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison. 2:05, 7, 10.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD — Medford: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "Friendly Enemies," James Craig.
Fellsway: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. "Tish," Marjorie Main.

MELROSE—Melrose: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall.

NATICK — Colonial: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Charles Lang. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "I Married a Witch," Veronica Lake, Fredric March. 2, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers. "Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. 2, 8.
Strand: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "About Face," William Tracy. 2, 8.

ROSLINDALE — Rialto: "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. "Friendly Enemies." 2, Continuous from 7.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver.
Strand: "Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle, Robert Newton. "Dead Men Walk," Mary Carlisle.
Capitol: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith, Alan Hale. "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camso: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh. Matinees at 1, Evenings at 7.

WAKEFIELD—Wakeneia: "Jie Stayed for Breakfast," Melvin Douglas, Loretta Young. 2:07, 7:52. "Suspicion," Cary Grant, Joan Fontaine. 3:40, 9:25.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Careful, Soft Shoulders," Virginia Bruce, James Ellison. "Enemy Agent," Margaret Lindsay.
Coolidge: "Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Robert Taylor. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake. 2:15, 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake. "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Loves of Edgar Allen Poe," John Sheppard, Linda Darnell.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Give Thought To That New Outfit

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Writer for The Christian Science Monitor

A coat?

A suit?

Candid character in these all-important spring clothes is fundamental. Get the wrong thing, and you might as well—or better—be wearing a shawl. They need to be thought out, these basic clothes, if you are to derive from them the satisfaction and pleasure you should.

Careful planning has gone into their designs, hours of labor into obtaining correct fabrics. You will find among them those that are as practical and hard-wearing as any you've ever had. But collections also show those that are entirely on the "dressy" side—fitted coats of faille, alpaca, shantung, satin—right for restaurant or dinner wear, assuming their importance from their fabric and utter simplicity of cut.

Variety in Jackets

Among these, a short coat in black taffeta with slightly flaring back, is designed by Bergdorf Goodman, for evening wear over either a short or a long dress. Mainbocher's spring version of his "lumber jackets" finds them a little longer, and he declares there must be jackets and coats of every range. He also likes coats that can be worn as dresses—a most practical vogue.

Some clothes we choose for service and some for gaiety. In the former group a suit and matching topcoat hold much promise. Many are to be had, though the topcoat is always separately priced. In such a combination you can be well dressed almost anywhere, and with a mere handful of sweaters and blouses evolve a series of quick changes that would surprise a Chinese actor.

But when you've several suits you want to keep going, a topcoat that serves them all equally well, one with deep armholes, is essential. For this purpose the classic polo coat seems to go on forever. You see it oftener today than you did ten years ago. Toss it over your tweeds, slip it over slacks, wear it over a cotton dress on cool spring evenings. You can depend on it for rugged wear and general suitability.

Chesterfields Popular

Vying for popularity with the polo coat are innumerable designs of the gentlemanly Chesterfield. When the American Fashion Critics Award gave this coat honorable mention, it was found quite impossible to trace its origin. Dozens of designers had made it, each bestowing his own particular touch such as a velvet collar, a deep vent in the back, a different pocket. But however details varied, an elegant Chesterfield emerged. This spring it continues its sway. Girls love it. Women wear it well. It does wonders in slimming a figure. Helen Cookman has been showing her "Lady Chesterfield" since 1934, and she confidently expects to show it, she says, until 1999. Hers has a fly-front fastening and is made of imported wool in deep navy.

Somewhat along the same line, and growing in popularity, is the new three-quarter topper. It exploits a slightly nipped and fitted waist and is made with and without a velvet collar. A more sturdy-looking coat in wool steals its breezy air from the cut of a sailor's peajacket, and also its vertical slit pockets. This is a more boxy variety, however, and its wide revers indicate military influence. You'll find it practical for warmth when bent on stern duty, and flaunting a wealth of charm when thrown lightly over your dinner dress.

Suits Fresh and Varied

Suits—the darlings! Like snowflakes that have drifted over from winter into spring, early tailored suits are peculiarly fresh and varied. One of the great favorites in navy serge has a box-like waistline jacket, no collar save the fabric which your blouse displays, and a mere line of five buttons to fasten it. Nothing more simple, nothing more chic, when worn with its narrow straight skirt.

Time was when women searched the shops fruitlessly for suits larger than size 20. Not so today. You can buy ready-made strictly tailored suits of slim line and fine woolens, gabardines, and other smooth cloths up to size 42, and they really fit. In colors, navy and black still hold their own. Softly tailored suits, slightly gathered at the waistline, are also on hand for those who like a more feminine feeling.

Many suit costumes gain in importance when hat, blouse and jacket lining are made of the same fabric. Note delightful colorful taffeta plaids used in this way, and arresting new prints. British tweeds and Scottish tartans still come by convoy, and in the British Tweeds Shop suits, topcoats, tweed reefers, capes, as well as warm little tweed waistcoats are carefully custom tailored.

In Fira Benenson's spring collection, "diplomat" suits, styled with concisely tailored lines, fit the wearer snugly. These suits spur imagination, with pockets placed at strange angles, hidden in seams, under stripes, or announcing themselves by rows and rows of flaps. One navy blue alpaca has three flap pockets placed offside, one high above the waistline, two lower down on opposite sides. A suit of fine black and white check wool has pocket flaps and edges of the collar outlined in black faille. Two shades of gray jersey, from the hand of another designer, make a suit with a short boxy jacket, and white pique-edged sleeves and neck. Worn with white violets and white gloves, it makes a memorable costume.



Forbath and Rejane; Benedict Frenkel

(1) Young coat of tan wool with raglan shoulder. Collar, pockets and buttons whip-stitched in brown. From De Pinna. (2) Sophie uses diagonal closing and touches of white piqué on navy wool suit. White waffle piqué hat by Tatiana du Plessix. From Saks Fifth Avenue.

Zoltan S. Farkas; Larry Gordon

(3) Officer's overcoat inspires this soft Melton-type wool coat, doublebreasted, with wide revers. From B. Altman. (4) Three-quarter-length coat of Forstmann's wool and rabbit hair fabric, in black and white checks, features nipped and fitted waist, velvet collar. From Lord & Taylor.



(5) Smartly tailored Arlingcrest gabardine suit of Naphthalated Wool whittles the waistline. Comes in navy, French blue, tan and green. (6) Authentic Gordon dress tartan used in suit and cape lined with canary yellow, predominating color of the plaid. From British Tweeds, Inc.

Orchids Gain Importance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Certain important occasions seem to demand orchids. Nothing else will do quite as well. Perhaps these times do not come as often for us as they used to, but that makes knowing how to wear your orchids doubly important.

Orchids have come a long way since the old fern and orchid corsage days, when they were tied with gold and silver ribbons. The ferns curled up at the first blast of changed temperature, and left the fragile orchid to struggle alone against a disappointing background. Finally a woman came to the rescue. Now orchids have ribbons designed to match either their stems or the colors in their petals. White orchids, alone in their primitive beauty, are tied with white ribbons in corsages, while the purple Cattleyas are tied with a wide range of orchid colors. Green and brown varieties (the lady slipper orchids) have their own chartreuse or bronze ribbons, while the butterfly-like varieties also have their own colors.

New ways of wearing orchids, so that they will not be easily crushed, have had an important bearing on their gay little lives. One of the most delightful ways of keeping them from being crushed is to wear them in your hair. Those on a slender branch make a most lovely tiara effect. They are frequently seen, too, as the floral decoration on small calots and tiny tulle confections.

Another way to keep these precious blossoms going is to wear them attached to a bracelet, or pinned to a tulle muff, or an evening bag. Then you can keep an eye on them. One girl suspended her orchids from a ribbon about her neck, as she would wear a locket—and when she was dancing, swung the flowers about to dangle coquettishly at her back.

You will see orchids worn jauntily on the lapels of street suits, held securely by smart clips or flower pins.

New Fabrics for Home Decorating Result From War

By Bernice Stevens
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Perking up the living room with a new carpet, reupholstering a sofa, providing a new slipcover for your bedroom lounge chair, and even buying new curtains for the kitchen is going to be influenced by the war during the coming months. All fabrics used in home furnishings are feeling the effect of wartime controls, but thus far there will be enough attractive draperies, upholstery materials, floor coverings, and curtains for our needs.

Since wool is in heavy demand by Uncle Sam, cotton and rayon are taking over in the field of floor coverings, drapery and upholstery fabrics. At present, there are good supplies of both of these yarns for civilian use, but as time goes on the supply may become more limited. Rayon is also in demand for military needs, for processing into rayon cord tires, for ordnance uses, and for Lend-Lease shipments. Cotton is being used in large quantities for cotton linters in munitions and for a wide variety of garments and articles issued to the armed forces.

Be sure to check on the colors available before settling definitely on a color scheme, as some of the shades will be sold out as time goes on. A few of the lighter colors are being discontinued in most fabrics due to the shortages of chlorine for bleaching.

Stocks of all-wool carpets and rugs are rapidly decreasing and manufacturers are now permitted only 25 per cent of the amount of wool formerly used. A majority of their looms are also busy weaving duck and canvas for tents and tarpaulins, blankets, cartridge webbing, and other types of fabrics needed by the Government.

Few, if any, all-wool floor coverings will be made for the duration, but there are good supplies made of cotton, rayon, and blended yarns. And, it is heartening to know that they are just as colorful, just as attractive, and just as durable as the all-wool ones.

Cotton Plays a Part

Some rugs and carpets are made of 100 per cent cotton, some of 50 per cent cotton and 50 per cent rayon, some of 50 per cent rayon and 50 per cent wool, and there are a number of blends of wool, rayon, and cotton. Neither cotton nor rayon rugs should be regarded as war developments, for they have been on the market for a number of years. Their use has been expanded, however, and their construction improved. They are now made in all sizes and a variety of patterns and styles. There are fewer colors and designs than in prewar days but current selections include Oriental types, florals, self-tone leaf patterns, textures, moderns, and hooked effects.

Cottons now come in all sizes ranging from small rugs up to room sizes in colors that are in keeping with other decorative fabrics and appropriate for any decorative scheme. Once designed only for bedroom and bath, the new creation now can be used in any room in the house. There are braided cottons, chenilles, tufted and textured patterns, knitted cottons, and high-pile broadlooms.

Cotton rugs soil more quickly than wool, but all except the loop and shaggy yarns can be cleaned with a vacuum cleaner and practically all are washable. Many are also reversible. The flat yarns are less inclined to show soil and some cotton yarns are chemically treated to make them soil-resistant. Cotton rugs wear well.

Rayon and rayon-blend floor coverings, like cottons, are styled just as well as the former all-wool carpets. They have a special luster all their own which gives them a silky sheen. Rayon is also naturally moth-resistant.

We are also familiar with the fiber rugs which have been on the market for many years. Since there are good supplies of wood and vegetable fibers to date, the production of floor coverings of this type has not yet been much curtailed.

Upholstery and Drapery Fabrics

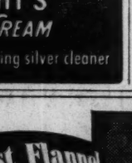
Upholstery and drapery textiles thus far have not been as seriously affected by the war as many other household goods. When wool went out of their field, cotton and rayon stepped in and took over adequately. The fine brocades and tapestries imported from France and the low countries of Europe have, of course, been cut off. But, domestic designs of all-cotton or cotton-and-rayon blends are so good that it is often impossible to tell an original import from a current production. In fact, the satins formerly made of silk and cotton and now made of rayon and cotton, have a smoother surface and wear much better due to the fact that the rayon threads do not rough up or slip on the cotton threads as the silk did under hard wear.

There are numerous excellent all-cotton reproductions of damask and tapestry weaves, and cotton is also being used to replace the former linen, faille, and fine brocatelle pieces. To conserve dye, there are large light background areas enhanced by striking bright flowers, bouquets, clusters of fruit, and bold stripes. There will be fewer and fewer small prints, since these require the use of more dyes, and there will be very few dark backgrounds. Muted tones and soft pastels are most plentiful and there will be fewer dark browns and dark blues, reds, and rust tones.

English chintzes which still manage to get through, are arriving in surprising variety. Of particular interest are the fabrics made from designs originated by the Morris whose name is identified with the Morris chair. Surprisingly geometric and clean-cut in almost architectural lines, these 19th century chintzes are particularly adaptable to modern furnishings as well as traditional ones.

Although there are good supplies of curtains and curtain materials in the stores now, these will decrease and cannot be expected to be replenished to any extent. A vast majority of the curtain looms are now being used for the manufacture of mosquito netting for the armed forces.

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ARLINGTON MILLS, Lawrence, Mass.

States Support War Effort Through Legislative Enactment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 17 — State lawmakers and administrators may be concerned about postwar return of some of their prerogatives taken over by Washington, but there is no hesitation or reservation in their support of the war effort. It has been only a few weeks now since most of them opened their current sessions, but already the legislatures of 42 States have enacted measures aimed directly at bolstering that effort, or coping with some of the problems caused by it.

These new laws for the most part grant broad powers to Governors, cut taxes in the face of heavy federal levies, dress up State War Councils, provide machinery to help meet the manpower shortage, authorize postwar reconstruction programs, and set out to protect and reward men and women in the armed services.

These State legislative sessions this year are comparatively sober affairs, lacking in much of the horseplay and even in some of the partisan bickering of other years. Control is pretty well divided between the two parties. As a matter of fact there are just as many Republican governors as Democratic governors. There is some of the kind of maneuvering that usually precedes a national election. But as a whole, observers indicate, the work reflects serious intent and a national view.

Illinois Buys Bonds

Illustrating this attitude was the action of the Illinois body, controlled by Republicans, and at the specific instigation of Gov. Dwight W. Green, Republican, in using a $60,000,000 surplus to buy government bonds, rather than yield to political pressure to reduce the sales tax or return the money in some way to the taxpayers.

The Governors of California, Connecticut and Vermont received new wartime powers authorizing control over blackouts, air raid precautions, traffic, health and welfare services, and some other services. At least a dozen other legislative bodies are considering such measures. In 1941 similar powers were granted by laws passed in nine other States.

California streamlined its State War Council, reducing it from 30 to 14 members, with the Governor as chairman. The Governor also was given authority to divide the State into defense regions and pass upon regional mutual aid plans.

West Virginia repealed, over veto by the Governor, the State's 10-year old personal income tax law which produced about $2,000,000 yearly; Iowa cut in half payments due under the State Income Tax Law for 1943 and 1944, giving up revenues of about $5,000,000 a year; New York, continuing for a second year its 25 per cent reduction in the State Income Tax, approved a law allowing deductions for medical expenses above 5 per cent of net income, for insurance premiums up to $150 a year, and for children over 18 still in high school or college on a full-time basis; Wisconsin's Legislature sent to the Governor a measure repealing the 60 per cent surtax, which would result in a 37½ per cent reduction for persons of low income and a somewhat smaller reduction for others.

Delaware enacted a 1 per cent tax on gross incomes, to expire Dec. 31, 1944, and a cigarette tax of 1 cent per 10 cigarettes, to expire May 31, 1945. The income tax applies to every resident and every non-resident receiving a gross income of more than $12 a week as a result of work done or services performed in the State.

Idaho levied a tax of ½ of one per cent on liquor sold by state stores, proceeds to pay costs of temperance instruction in the public schools, while Arizona passed over the Governor's veto a law placing a 5 per cent income tax on banks and their real property.

Iowa also amended its Income Tax Law to cover war workers in Iowa temporarily, and adopted a measure permitting reciprocal agreements with other States to pay unemployment and other benefits to those who work in more than one State.

Michigan approved establishment of a $50,000,000 postwar reserve fund, and appropriated $20,000,000 from the state general fund surplus as a starter. North Carolina appropriated $20,000,000 from the anticipated surplus of the fiscal year to start a reserve fund, and authorized the Governor to divert to the fund additional surplus money. Montana set up a special fund to hold all income from a capitol grant of $60,000 yearly for construction of Capitol buildings and additions after the war without special levies.

Besides Illinois, Arkansas and Maryland approved investment of state surplus funds in war bonds, with Arkansas also authorizing investment of surpluses by municipal improvement districts and local utility governing boards.

Servicemen and women do not have to pay state income taxes on their service pay and allowances in Arkansas, California and Wisconsin under laws adopted by their legislatures, while Montana deferred until six months after the war the payment of state income taxes by men in the armed forces.

Nevada granted property tax exemptions of $1,000 for servicemen and approved a measure guaranteeing jobs of men and women entering the armed services.

Vermont appropriated $1,000,000 from state surplus funds to pay monthly bonuses of $10 to Green Mountain boys in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

Crisis in Greek Cabinet: No Plan to Quit War Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 17—The resignation of Panayiotes Canelopoulos, Vice-Premier and Minister of Defense, which has been followed by a sudden dash by the Greek King and Premier to Cairo, is seen here as bringing to a head long-standing differences which arise not at all from any desire to quit the war but from old suspicions centering round the present Greek Government, owing to the fact it still is regarded by many as a lineal descendant of the Metaxas dictatorship.

Professor Canelopoulos did not leave Greece at the same time as the King and the Government. He escaped many months after the Axis occupied the country. As a leading representative of the former Venizelos republican groups, he was offered and accepted the Vice-Premiership, and in that capacity paid two visits to London, where he made a deep impression because of his sincerity, energy, and intelligence.

His second visit terminated only a few weeks ago. When Professor Canelopoulos went back to Egypt, it was understood he and the rest of the Cabinet had reached a satisfactory solution on the matters at issue.

It now is evident, however, that though Premier Emmanuel Tsouderos and his colleagues have formally agreed to resign the moment the war ends and give the Greek people the opportunity to choose a fresh government, the Greek community in the Middle East, swelled as it is by large number of soldiers and others who have escaped to continue the fight against the Axis, is still critical of it.

Hence Professor Canelopoulos' resignation and the subsequent dash to Cairo by the King and Premier, according to information reaching London.

Some observers take the view that the Greek Government would be well advised to leave London and re-establish headquarters in Cairo, where it was located for the first few months after leaving Greece. But though it certainly would be in much closer touch with the Greek community, it would, on the other hand, lose its present close contact with other members of the United Nations. The Government understandably finds difficulty in deciding which of the two evils is the lesser.

Whatever the ultimate decision, it is agreed King George II has an unenviable task in trying to harmonize the conflicting outlooks.

Busses and Trucks Are Frozen In Present Transport Service

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—All vehicles carrying nine or more persons in local transportation service-busses, streetcars, trolley coaches, trucks converted for passenger use, and ferryboats—today were "frozen" in their present service.

The Office of Defense Transportation described the order as designed to protect the requirements of war workers and school children by preventing the transfer of vehicles from communities where they are needed.

All federal agencies, including the Army and Navy, are required to file reports on their transportation-carrying equipment. In addition, these agencies are forbidden to buy, lease or requisition such equipment without ODT approval.

An immediate effect of the action, ODT said, will be to stop a "black market" in school busses. School officials asked for the "freeze," reporting that many contract operators already had shifted their busses to other uses.

This example was cited: a contractor who provided school service at $1,800 a year was offered $1,800 a month for the use of his vehicle elsewhere. Another bus owner, after taking children to school in the morning, sold his bus during the lunch hour, leaving the children without transportation back home.

The order permits an operator to take on additional service, such as using a school bus to transport war workers, so long as he does not discontinue the school service.

Regular transportation companies may shift equipment from one route to another, but cannot shift it to serve routes of another company.

Supply Chief Married To Mrs. Wartmann

OCALA, Fla., March 17 (AP)—Mrs. Louise Hampton Wartmann and Lieut. Gen. Brehon Burke Somervell, Chief of the Army's Services of Supply whom she first met when he was a West Point cadet, were married March 15.

The couple was unattended and only members of the immediate families were present at the single ring ceremony held at the bride's home here. Following a brief wedding trip they will go to Fort Myer, Va., where the General has resided since taking up headquarters in Washington.

Mrs. Somervell is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. George M. Hampton of Fordyce, Ark. She was graduated from Belcourt Seminary in Washington, D. C., a school founded by General Somervell's mother. It was there that she first met the General while he was a cadet at the United States Military Academy.

Bruins' Regular Season a Success—Red Sox Manager May Play Occasionally

Red Cross Gets $47,000; B's Head for Play-Offs

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Bruins have run out the string on their 1942-43 season, and all things considered it was a howling success.

First, Manager Art Ross said he hoped to raise $50,000 for the Red Cross, later amended that to $45,000. Including receipts from last night's 11-5 win over New York Rangers, the announced total realized was $47,204.51.

Second, the Bruins had been consigned to the bottom of the National Hockey League. They wound up in second place, not so much by their ability as by their never-give-in spirit, and not so much by the leadership of a few stars as by the whole-hearted co-operation of the rest of the gang.

Play-off Ahead

Ahead now are the Stanley Cup play-offs, in which the Bruins play either Chicago or Montreal, depending upon the outcome of the former's game in Detroit and the latter's with Rangers in Montreal, both tomorrow night. And already the critics are counting them out.

On paper the critics may be right, but it isn't on paper that hockey is played. It is just as possible for this never-give-up Bruins club to come through in the play-offs as it was for them to succeed in the regular season. And if the attitude of the boys is any criterion, they will not be satisfied with second place again.

Despite the high notes on which the season ended, there were some disappointing angles too. Frigid Frankie Brimsek, today announced as the winner of the Elizabeth C. DuFresne Trophy as the Boston player most outstanding on home ice, is not too happy over setting a new record for goals against the club, 176, as compared to the 130 which Tiny allowed in 1933-34. And the Bruins will head into the play-offs without Buzz Boll and Murph Chamberlain, whose services would paint an entirely different picture of the B's chances.

Can Be Proud

But most disappointing of all was Bill Cowley's failure to equal Cooney Weiland's league record of 73 points. The veteran center picked up two goals and an assist last night to run his total to 72 points, just one shy, and there was not one fan in the house last night who did not groan when the final buzzer sounded, ending Cowley's chances for the season.

Cowley, however, can today be proud of not equaling the record, incongruous as that sounds. He himself asked that one assist be taken away from his total this winter, an assist that the official scorers felt he deserved, but which he felt could not be justified. That was when he was given an assist when Art Jackson was awarded a goal by Referee Norman Lamport, after Art had been tripped when in the clear and ready to shoot. Cowley set up the play perfectly, but realized that assists can hardly be given on awarded goals.

That act of Bill's will mean more to him than if he had tied the record as the years roll by. His teammates will tell you that Cowley was robbed of two points in Toronto and two more in Chicago. But those don't matter half as much as the one he had and which he gave away. As it was, he did tie his record for assists, 45, and now stands tied with Doug Bentley for the league scoring leadership. Unfortunately, however, Bentley still has one game to play.

National Hockey League

To Play	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
1 Detroit	24	14	11	59	163	119
0 Boston	24	17	9	57	195	176
0 Toronto	22	19	9	53	198	159
1 Chicago	17	17	15	49	174	174
1 Montreal	18	19	12	48	175	188
1 New York	11	30	8	30	158	247

Result March 16

Boston 11, New York 5.

Over the Blue Line

Cowley played nearly three quarters of the final period . . . In the last 20 seconds he set up Art Jackson, only to watch Bill Beveridge smother Stoney's shot and then see Herb Cain's sweep of the rebound slide past the corner . . . Altogether the Bruins divided 28 points among themselves . . . Goal-scorers included Herb Cain with three, Ab De Marco, Cowley, and Ossie Aubuchon with two each, and Don Gallinger and Yank Boyd with one each . . . Art Jackson got four assists, Harvey Jackson three, Dit Clapper and Don Gallinger two, and one each to Flash Hollett, De Marco, Calladine, Cain, Bep Guidolin, and Cowley . . . Jack Shewchuk was the only skater on the Bruins to go pointless.

♦ ♦ ♦

Lynn Patrick's brother Muzz, former Ranger defenseman, is due to become a lieutenant in the Military Police May 1 . . . He is now in Michigan . . . Lynn for the second year in a row was awarded the West Side Association Cup in New York, which carries a cash bonus of $50 . . . Most of the Rangers will leave directly for their homes following tomorrow night's game in Montreal . . . Brimsek is the second goalie to win the DuFresne award . . . Tiny Thompson was the other . . . Eddie Shore won it three times, Dit Clapper once, and the three Krauts won it last year.

Yankees Begin Spring Training



Associated Press; Wide World

American League Champs Check In at Asbury Park

Coach Art Fletcher and Manager Joe McCarthy (left) talk over the new spring setup of the New York club. Johnny Lindell and Johnny Murphy (right), two of Joe McCarthy's pitchers, get together for some early exercise at the New Jersey base. Lindell is counted upon as a starting pitcher this year, while Murphy will assume his familiar role of bull-pen ace.

Joe Cronin Is Getting Ready With Teammates

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Joe Cronin is working out daily in Tufts indoor cage. The manager of the Red Sox is throwing and bunting in pepper games, taking his turn in batting practice and infield drills, and doing his laps around the track with Tony Lupien, Skeeter Newsome, Jim Tabor and Pete Fox—perhaps not as strenuously as a few years ago, but taking them nevertheless. And for a very good reason.

Cronin realizes, as does everyone else close to the big-league scene, that he may have to do an occasional stretch on the infield—or possibly the outfield—in the weeks ahead, with his pinch hitting. In short, after a year as a contented bench pilot, the "Skipper" may have to go back to work.

Alarming State

To face the cold facts, the manpower situation in the big leagues is rapidly reaching an alarming state. For instance, consider that the Braves recently published a roster with just 22 names—three under the normal regular-season player limit—and some 10 or a dozen under the peacetime squad taken to spring training. Overnight a manager may lose half of his infield or two thirds of his outfield.

As Casey Stengel, pilot of the Braves, put it upon his arrival in the Hub on Monday: "A while ago it looked as though we could play kids under 20 years and married men over 30. But then it became known that the 18-year-olds were going. Now the married men are on their way. I don't know," Casey concluded, shaking his head.

Good Hitter

Cronin, of course, has no dreams of playing regularly again, no matter how serious the manpower problem becomes at Fenway Park. But in a pinch, Joe could step in at third base or at left field and keep the club moving, provided he didn't have to stay there too long. Remember, the Skipper will be a dangerous hitter as long as he is able to walk up to the plate. He is that sort of a man with a bat in his hands.

Because of the uncertainty of the future, at Fenway as in every other ball park around the circuit, trying to pick Cronin's starting lineup for the April opener is like trying to guess what Ted Williams will say next. Lupien, no doubt, will be the first baseman and Bobby Doerr to his immediate right, at second. But after that the guessing is wide open.

One of the more interesting chapters of the Red Sox training story could be the battle between Skeeter Newsome and newcomer Eddie Lake for the open shortstop berth, vacated by Johnny Pesky. But there is a chance that Cronin may secretly plan to plant Newsome at third base and shift Jim Tabor to left field—an experiment (on Tabor) which we first heard about near the close of last season.

Incidentally, although this may sound a little rough on Johnny Pesky, who is a nice boy and one of the great ball players of the future, the middle of the Sox infield should click off more double plays in '43 than it did in '42. The point is, either Newsome or Lake—a Cardinal farm hand of several years—will be more experienced in the manufacture of the twin out than was young Pesky last year.

♦ ♦ ♦

Expressing himself as "very much pleased" with the athletic plant and diamonds at Choate School, following a visit there yesterday, Manager Casey Stengel of the Braves said that his players were due at Wallingford Sunday evening and would begin practice the next morning at 10:30.

Spectators will not be charged admission to the Braves' practice sessions at Choate, according to President Bob Quinn, but a contribution may be asked for the Red Cross. A plan is being considered whereby any interested fans may be admitted upon a voluntary contribution to the Red Cross drive.

♦ ♦ ♦

Now that the signed contract of Roy Partee, catcher, up from Portsmouth, Va., has arrived in the Red Sox office, only Bobby Doerr, Yank Terry and Herb Bremer remain unsigned.

Training Camp Briefs

By the Associated Press

Indians

LA FAYETTE, Ind., March 17—Hank Edwards, 24-year-old outfielder up from Baltimore, was ordered to take his selective service physical examination today.

Should he pass, the Cleveland Indians would have only four outfield prospects, including Jeff Heath who has rejected two contracts and is holding out in his home at Seattle.

Edwards, who lives in Norwalk, Ohio, received permission to take the examination here.

Tigers

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—The Detroit Tigers, who have no place to work indoors, were kept idle yesterday by weather, but Army authorities offered them the use of a fieldhouse at Camp Breckenridge, Ky., 28 miles away.

Manager Steve O'Neill, however, couldn't take advantage of the offer, lacking transportation facilities for the short jaunt.

Dodgers

BEAR MOUNTAIN, N. Y.—Although Manager Leo Durocher of the Brooklyn Dodgers was weary from two days of workouts he wore a big smile because of the form displayed on the mound by Whitlow Wyatt, veteran pitcher.

Wyatt worked out at Hot Springs, Ark., for two weeks before coming here.

Pirates

MUNCIE, Ind.—A Pittsburgh Pirate party of 22, including nine players, arrives here early tomorrow and plans its first workout a few hours later.

Catcher Babe Phelps, outfielder Maurice Van Robays and pitcher Russ Bauers still are unsigned.

Red Sox

MEDFORD, Mass.—Al Simmons' boast, broadcast from Hot Springs, Ark., that he was down to 200 pounds, has spurred Red Sox boss, Joe Cronin, to even greater training efforts.

Cronin, who may have to return to the lineup, is far over his best playing weight of 190 pounds.

Giants

LAKEWOOD, N. J.—Eddie Brannick, secretary of the New York Giants and a member of every club training trip since the days of John McGraw, has been ordered to take a three-week vacation and left today for an undisclosed vacation spot.

Reds

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—Bill Miller again put the Cincinnati Reds through a tough workout. Manager Bill McKechnie said he thought the squad would be ready for an intra-camp game Sunday and Warren Giles said he would leave soon on the Reds' annual hunt for a hard hitting outfielder.

Yankees

ASBURY PARK, N. J.—Catcher Rollie Hemsley, a Missouri farmer in the off-season, has informed the New York Yankees that he has found competent help and would head for the training camp on the first available train.

Cardinals

CAIRO, Ill.—Cardinal owner Sam Breadon returned to St. Louis today to ponder the problem of trying to satisfy two outfielders. Breadon conferred with Harry Walker today, but the two couldn't reach a compromise over a difference of $500. Walker returned to his Alabama home.

Stan Musial, the second dissatisfied flychaser, still is at his Donora, Pa., home.

Phillies

HERSHEY, Pa.—Private Tommy Hughes, star of the Philadelphia Phillies 1942 pitching staff, paid his former mates a visit yesterday. Hughes was 12 pounds heavier than last year and said he was getting in shape for the Army baseball season at New Cumberland, Pa.

Browns

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo.—With major league catchers a scarce commodity, Luke Sewell today pulled his belt a bit tighter and started a campaign to get in shape for possible play. Although manager of the St. Louis Browns, Sewell also is listed as a player.

Senators

COLLEGE PARK, Md.—Batterymen of the Washington Senators stepped through an indoor workout at the University of Maryland and Manager Ossie Bluege was impressed with the showing of his hurlers.

Otto Denning Is Pleased at Shift To Infield Berth

LAFAYETTE, Ind. (AP)—Otto Denning, the weak-throwing catcher who seems likely to take over Les Fleming's vacated first base spot for the Cleveland Indians, declared "that was the best news I've heard since I've been in baseball."

Denning batted .329 for Minneapolis in 1941, but saw only irregular service with Cleveland last season and slumped to a meek .210. "I'll hit better," Denning predicted. "I know it's an old alibi, but I feel that I'd have hit much better last year had I been playing regularly."

Denning played 30 straight games at the initial sack for Minneapolis after Zeke Bonura joined the Army, and before that played first for the Elmira, N. Y., club.

American Hockey League

By the Associated Press

Play-off Results
Series C
Cleveland 3, Providence 0.

Latin-American Sports Growing In Public Favor

Latin American games and sports, already popular, are growing rapidly in public favor and speeding the pace of understanding throughout the Western Hemisphere, Commander Joseph A. Gainard, U. S. N. R., told the New England Inter-American Institute at Boston University in an amusing and engaging talk.

Several hundred high school and college students, with a liberal sprinkling of grammar-graders, heard the Commander. An audience of about 1,500 packed the auditorium of the Hayden Memorial Building.

Changes in Latin American sport attitudes, as seen by Commander Gainard during 15 years, form an important element in social evolution, he said. Girls were previously not allowed to play tennis in mixed matches, but now this is frequent. Girls also are entering other sports.

Soccer football is the most popular public sport. For Latin Americans it means what baseball and football together mean for North Americans.

Spectators, he said, are sportsmanlike. They generally respect the decision of the umpire or referee, and seldom break down into the Latin-American equivalent of booing. Their courtesy carries over into the stadium.

The players are good competitors, good winners, and good losers, he added.

A basic difference between sports in Latin America and in the United States is the almost complete absence below the Rio Grande of intercollegiate and interscholastic competition. The sports club is the Latin-American focus for competitive games. These clubs may be private, or organized to represent cities, states, and nations.

The traditional Latin-American University makes no provision for college teams. Sport is beginning to play a larger part in university and school activity, but only on a small scale as yet.

Inter-city competition is hampered by transport difficulties in many instances. Even so, the national soccer teams—they call it "futbol"—travel to other countries and stage championship contests. After the war, Commander Gainard looks for more Inter-American sports competition.

Fort Lewis Cager Sets Scoring Mark

DENVER (AP)—Forward Gail Bishop of Fort Lewis, Washington, reception center team set a new individual scoring record of 50 points for the National AAU basketball tournament.

The former record was 48 points set by Larry Toburen of Denver University three years ago.

The new mark was established in Fort Lewis' 83-37 victory over the Butte, Mont., Boosters in the second round of the tournament.

Breaking the Ice

By Campbell

Hextall Is Most Durable

Who is the most durable fellow in the National Hockey League? It could be Dit Clapper of the Bruins, who has been on the scene for 16 years. Or it could be little Mush March of Chicago, who has been around for 15.

But for all-around hardihood we give you Bryan Hextall of New York Rangers, who has appeared in every league game since he joined the majors and more than that who hasn't missed a game since he turned professional in 1934.

Nearing Records

When Hex winds up the present campaign against Montreal Canadiens Thursday night, his over-all string of consecutive games will run to 483, only a hoot and a holler from Marty Barry's mark of 500 games, and within sight of Murray Murdock's recognized record of 600.

This well-built Ranger who shoots left and plays right wing was surprised when informed that he was approaching any record. "I knew I hadn't missed a game in a long while," he declared, "but I never gave a thought to the total."

A wheat, barley, and oats farmer in Saskatchewan when he isn't playing hockey, Hex has done things beside merely appear in every game ever since he turned professional. For the fifth consecutive winter this season, he came up with 20 goals or more—and that is close to another record.

In the last five years Bryan has come up with 20, 24, 26, 24, and 26 goals, a feat compiled only twice before and surpassed only once in the National League. Marty Barry, originally a New York American and then a Bruin, scored 20 goals or more in six consecutive seasons, while Nels Stewart was the other player to do it for five winters in a row.

Quite a Trick

That the feat is quite a trick can be seen in the fact that Bill Cook and Howie Morenz, two great scorers, only could do it for four years in succession, although Cook did it on two different occasions. And the great Charlie Conacher of Toronto could only run three together, albeit he did it twice.

This season, with a last-place club, Hextall has already set a personal scoring record. He now has 57 points, with one game still to play, which betters the 56 he rang up a year ago when he led the league. He needs one more goal this season to break his own record of 26 for a season. He stands second behind his linemate, Lynn Patrick, in scoring among the Rangers.

On Different Basis

Married and with a family, Hextall believes hockey can keep going next winter, but on an entirely different basis. "No team should play any fellow who should be in the Army but isn't for some reason or other," he said, "and games should be played only on week ends. That would leave the rest of the week open for the players to work in defense plants—and I mean really work. One team I could mention says that most of its players are in defense work, but that is not entirely true. For instance, one player reports for work, but is kept busy talking hockey. That wouldn't be tolerated another year. In fact, I don't see why it was tolerated this winter."



By a Staff Photographer

Bryan Hextall

That was quite a mouthful for the taciturn Mr. Hextall, who usually lets his hockey stick do the talking for him. But in the plan for next winter he believes he has an idea, and one which would fit in pretty well with his own plans as a farmer. Up in Saskatchewan he has two farms totaling just under 1,000 acres. Next month he will harrow and plant; in September he will harvest; in October he will plow; and in November he will be ready for hockey and defense work.

Will Be Back

If hockey is played, Hextall will be back to bother the goalies around the circuit. The Bruins' Frankie Brimsek says he has the hardest shot in the league and that Hex is his all-star opponents' right wing every time.

With that recommendation, Hextall appears a cinch to score another 20 goals or more next season, and also continue his unbroken string of games. Apparently only the war can keep him off the ice.

Coast Guard Cadets Claimed Cage Champs

NEW LONDON, Conn. (AP)—In past years, when Coast Guard Academy won or shared Connecticut collegiate athletic honors, it had to be careful to certify them as "minor college" championships.

The reason: Yale, a major university, is in Connecticut, but its schedules don't always tie up with the smaller schools.

However, there are no strings on the Connecticut collegiate basketball championship claimed by the Coast Guard cadets for the season of 1942-43. They met Yale in basketball for the first time this year, and defeated the Elis, as well as University of Connecticut, twice, and Wesleyan, to make a clean sweep of home-state opposition.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Wallace Wade, Duke football coach, received commission as Major in U. S. Field Artillery and was succeeded as mentor by Edward C. Cameron.

Three Years Ago

National League baseball All-Stars defeated American League All-Stars, 2-1, raising $20,000 for the Finnish relief fund in Florida game.

Five Years Ago

Chicago White Sox traded first baseman Zeke Bonura to Washington Senators for another first sacker, Joe Kuhel.

Around The Hub

'Pics in Phillie

The Boston Olympics continue their play-off series in Philadelphia this evening against the Falcons, but with only two forward lines. The Dartmouth duo of Dick Rondeau and Billy Riley will remain at Hanover, while Gerry Desrosiers and Bob Jeremiah will stick to their defense posts. Jerry Bauer, however, will be around to strengthen the first line. Ken Lundberg and Clarence Schmidt will work with Bauer.

♦ ♦ ♦

Among the host of fighting young servicemen who will dominate the proceedings in the New England A. A. U. boxing tourney at the Boston Arena next Monday night will be a pair of established local favorites, Corp. Carlo Liberatori and Corp. Tony Szamocki, both of the 181st Infantry. The former is the smart featherweight who learned to box after enlisting in the Canadian Army.

♦ ♦ ♦

Joe Cronin admits that the lighting arrangement at Tufts indoor cage is far better than he expected. In fact, the boys can see the ball better in the cage than they can outdoors on a dull afternoon. The available Red Sox have been taking infield drills for a couple of days, and Joe also discovered that a layer of peat moss has improved the playing surface, which was too hard at first.

♦ ♦ ♦

By defeating the University of Maine, 59-58, last week end, Jerry Tatton's Northeastern track team maintained a brilliant undefeated record in dual and triangular competition which has lasted two years and nine months. The last Husky track setback was on May 11, 1940, to University of New Hampshire, 79-56, at Durham. Since that distant date, Tatton's teams have won 14 dual meets and two triangular affairs.

♦ ♦ ♦

From New Cumberland, Pa., comes news that Bobby Detweiler, the boy who broke into the Braves' infield rather sensationally near the close of last season, is holding a regular berth with the Army team down that way. One of the outfielders is Pat Mullin, who batted .345 as a rookie with the Detroit Tigers.

♦ ♦ ♦

Briefs . . . Teams have been selected for the first round of the Boston Amateur Basketball Commission's tournament, which gets under way next Monday at the Charlestown Boys' Club gym. . . . Stan Benjamin, now property of the Louisville club, may eventually end up in the Red Sox outfield. He is working out with Cronin and the others at Tufts.

♦ ♦ ♦

Ed Waitkus, the Cambridge boy who belongs to the Chicago Cubs, has been assigned to an Engineer Amphibian Command unit in training at Camp Devens . . . Earl Hilligan's new American League Red Book, with facts and figures on all new players, is hot off the press and as helpful as ever . . . Ted Williams is at the Chelsea Naval Hospital for a while.

Brown Notified

WILLIAMSTON, N. C. (AP)—Jimmy Brown of the St. Louis Cardinals has been notified by the Martin County draft board here to report for physical examination for possible induction into the armed forces about the middle of April.

Brown is expected to ask for a transfer and take his examination in Cairo, Ill.

V. M. I. Baseball Head

LEXINGTON, Va. (AP) — Clyde (Duke) Ellington, outfielder from Fredericksburg, Va., is Virginia Military Institute's baseball captain for the coming season. Ellington, also a star tackle on the Cadets' football eleven, was a member of the track team as well.

Seals Trade Bejma

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The San Francisco Seals reported they had traded Ollie Bejma, their 1942 regular second baseman, for Henry Steinbacher, former Chicago White Sox outfielder now with the Buffalo club of the International League. It was an even trade.

Trade Winds Blow In Phillie Camp; Owner Admits It

HERSHEY, Pa., March 17 (AP)—Trade winds blew about the Phillies today as the National Leaguers started their third day of spring training with youthful owner Bill Cox due to don a uniform and roll on the ground with his hirelings.

Cox arrived late last night from New York and admitted trade conversations are going on with the New York Giants, Pittsburgh Pirates and a third club, the identity of which he declined to disclose at this time.

"We still have a few players the other teams are interested in," smiled the 33-year-old magnate who purchased the club after Gerry Nugent sold out to the league.

For trading purposes the Phils have first baseman Babe Dahlgren, recently obtained from Brooklyn and expected to report tomorrow; outfielder Danny Litwhiler; and infielder Danny Murtaugh, a fast man on the bases. In addition there is a chance the Phils will get Nick Etten back from the Yankees. In that event Etten, too, could be regarded as trading material.

Stan Musial Still Unsigned for 1943

DONORA, Pa. (AP)—Youthful Stanley Musial, World Series hero of the St. Louis Cardinals last year, admits that he has not signed a contract for the 1943 campaign, but declined further comment.

While the Redbirds continued their spring training grind at Cairo, Ill., the youthful slugging outfielder was still at his home in this western Pennsylvania steel town.

"I haven't signed yet, but I can't say a thing about it," Musial replied in answer to a query why he had not yet left for training camp.

Fast Stepper —By Pap'



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By the fireside Waitress and cafeteria service
Open Sundays noon to 8
222 Newbury Street COM 5370

EMBASSY CAFETERIA
142 Mass. Avenue (near Fenway Theatre)
EXCELLENT FOOD
Luncheons from 25c Dinners from 35c

OLA NORWEGIAN RESTAURANT
14 Carver Street
Luncheons—Dinners
Smörgåsbord in our quiet, candle-lit dining room. OPEN SUNDAYS

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Hotel COMMANDER
Noted for its good food and pleasing hospitality.
Main Dining Room—Drum Grill
Across from Christian Science church
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

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Luncheons 45c and 60c
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Steinway and Solovox by Dr. Earle W. Browne, nightly
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417 MARKET STREET

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The MORAVIAN INN (Famous for Home Cooking)
Lunch ..... 40c, 50c and 55c
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Catering to special dinner parties
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LUNCHEON—11 to 2:30
CENTRAL CAFETERIA
Delicious Food prepared by women cooks. "Like going home to Lunch."
327-331 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
(Closed Sundays)

READING, PA.

Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of its Foods!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Quotations on a few issues were unrevised.

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	62	62	62	— ¼
Abr&Straus 1g †	12	39	39	39	— ½
Adams Exp 1.45e)	21	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
Adams-Millis ¼g	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
Addressograph ¼g	13	18⅜	18	18	— ⅛
Air Reduction (1a)	20	43¾	42¾	43¼	— ¾
Alaska Juneau	9	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Alb&Susq (7½) †	10	98	98	98	
Allegany Corp	113	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	24	13⅝	12¼	13	— ½
Alleg pf $30 ww	72	13¾	12⅝	13⅛	— ½
Allegheny pr pf	13	29½	27¾	28½	—1
Allen Lud Stl 35o	8	24	23¼	23½	— ½
Aller Indust (¾e)	3	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ¼
A Cheer & Dye 6	4	154	153⅞	153⅞	—1⅝
Allied Strs (.30g)	35	8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ¼
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼g	16	30⅝	30	30½	— ⅜
Alpha P Cem (¼g)	3	20⅞	20½	20⅞	— ⅛
Amal Leath	1	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Amerada Pet (2)	1	76	76	76	
Am Ag Chem 1.20	⅘5	26¼	26	26	— ⅛
Am Airlines (1½e)	14	56¾	55⅞	56¼	+1
Am Bank Note ½g	37	14	13⅜	13⅜	
Am Bosch (¼e)	5	6¾	6¼	6¾	— ⅛
Am Brake Shoe ½g	1	39⅞	39¾	39¾	— ½
Am Cable & Rad	28	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	
Am Can (3)	1	77	77	77	— ¾
Am Can pf (7) †	50	176½	176¼	176½	+1
Am Car&Fdy (1g)	22	33⅛	32	32⅝	— ⅛
Am C&F pf 8.29g	3	66¾	66½	66½	— ½
Am Ch&Cable ½g	1	21¾	21¼	21¼	— ½
Am Chicle (4a)	50	106⅝	106	106	+ ¼
Am Coal (2e) †	22	22	22	22	+2
Am Cryo Sug ¼a	11	16⅜	16	16⅜	— ⅛
Am C S 6%pf 6 †	2	100¼	99½	99½	— ½
Am Colortype .15g	5	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Am Encaustic Tl	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Am European ½e	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
Am Distill	5	17	17	17	— ⅛
Am Export (1½g)	1	26½	26	26½	— ½
Am & For Power	32	4⅛	3½	4⅛	+ ⅛
Am&FP 5bpf ¾ak	?	57½	57¼	57¼	+ ¼
Am&FP 57pf 7ak	23	65¼	63	65	+ ¼
Am & F P 2 pf	123	12⅜	11⅜	12⅜	+ ⅜
Am-Hawaii SS ¾e	5	34	33¾	33¾	— ¼
Am Hide&Leather	46	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Am Home P (2.40) †	7	62¼	62¼	62¼	+ ¼
Am Ice	125	4	3¾	4	+ ¼
Am Ice pf (½e)	4	42	41½	42	+1
Am International	21	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
Am Invest III .15e	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Am Inv pf 2½ †	40	62	61⅜	61⅜	—1
Am Locomotive	35	12	11⅜	11¾	— ⅜
Am Loco pf 1¾ak	3	90½	89¾	89¾	—1
Am M&Fdy (.20g)	11	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
Am M&Met (¼ag)	3	8	8	8	
Am Metal (1)	3	25	24	24	—1½
Am M 6% pf 6 †	40	119	119	119	—1
Am News 1.80 †	1	30½	30¼	30½	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	25	2¼	2	2⅛	— ⅛
Am P & L 5$ pf	13	27¼	26½	27¼	— ⅛
Am P & L $5 pf	25	23¾	23¼	23⅜	
Am Rad&St S .15e	74	8	7¾	8	
Am Roll Mill .20e	26	13¼	12⅝	13	— ⅛
Am R M pf 4½ †	41	63	62⅝	62¾	— ¼
Am Safety Raz ¾ae	7	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
Am Seating (1e)	3	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
Am Ship Bldg 3e †	170	51½	50¼	51	— ½
Am Smelt & R (2)	10	41⅝	40¾	41	— ¾
Am Sm & R pf 7 †	1	155	154¾	154¾	— ¼
Am Snuff pf 6 †	10	151	151	151	+1½
Am Stl Fdrs ½e	25	74⅞	73½	74	— ¾
Am Stores ½g	4	12½	12⅜	12½	
Am Stove (.30g)	4	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
Am Sug Ref 1½e	17	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
Am Sum Tob ½g	2	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
Am Tel&Tel (9)	26	40⅜	39¾	39¾	—1
Am Tob B (3a)	1	51	51	51	
Am Tob pf (6) †	170	137	136	136	— ⅜
Am Type Fdrs ½e	20	9¾	9½	9½	— ¼
Am Viscose (½g)	21	51¾	50⅝	51¾	— ⅞
Am Water Works	29	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅜
Am Woolen	5	6⅞	6½	6½	
Am Wool pf (8e)	2	67⅝	67¼	67¼	—1⅜
Am Zinc L & S	13	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
Anaconda Cop ½g	40	28⅜	27⅝	28	— ¼
Anac W&C 1½e	140	27⅜	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
A P W Paper	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Arch-Dan-M (½g)	1	38	38	38	—1¼
Armour Illinois	26	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
Armour Illinois pf	30	51½	50	51½	— ½
Armour III pr pf	2	53⅛	53¼	53⅛	— ⅜
Armstrong Ck ¼ag	2	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	
Arnold Const ¼g	3	8¼	8	8	
Artloom Corp ½e	5	7½	7	7	— ⅜
Artloom pf (7) †	80	99¾	99¾	99¾	+1¾
Assd Dry Gds ½g	16	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
Assd D Gd 2pf (7)	60	69½	69½	69½	+ ½
Atch T&SF (1½g)	73	53	51¾	52¼	— ⅜
Atch T&SF pf (5)		77¼	77¼	77¼	— ¼
Atl Coast Line 2e	20	31	30⅜	31	
Atl G&W Indies 3e	1	25	25	25	—1
Atl Refining (.15g)	13	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	
Atl Refining pf 4	80	107	107	107	+ ¾
Atlas Corp (¼ag)	8	10¼	10⅛	10⅝	
Atls Powd (¾ag)	220	62	61¼	62	
Atlas Pow pf 5 †	3	118¼	118¼	118½	+1½
Atlas Tack (¼ag)	1	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
Austin Nichols	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Aust Nich pr A †	10	36¼	36	36¼	— ¼
Aviation Co (¼ae)	147	6¼	5	6⅛	— ¼

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Baldwin Loco Ct (1e)	64	16⅜	15¾	16	— ⅜
Balt & Ohio	49	6¾	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	40	10¼	10	10¼	— ¼
Bangor & Ar	16	10¼	9½	9⅞	— ½
Bang&A pf 2½ak †	5	47¼	46	46	—1⅜
Barber Asphalt	6	15½	15¼	15¼	
Barker Bros	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil(.60)	20	14¾	14¼	14¾	+ ¼
Bath Ir Wks (1g)	32	19¼	18½	19	— ¼
Bavuk Cigar (1½)	2	25	24½	25	— ½
Beatrice Cream 1a	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
Beat Gr pf (5)	10	112¼	112¼	112¼	—1⅞
Beld-Hem (.80)		11	11	11	— ¼
Bell Aircraft (2e)	53	20	19½	19⅝	— ½
Bendix Aviat (¾ag)	12	8⅞	8½	8⅝	
Benef Ind Ln .30o	8	14	13⅜	13¾	— ¼
Best Foods (.60)	10	11⅞	11	11	— ⅜
Best & Co (1.60a)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
Beth Steel (1½ae)	24	3⅜	3⅜	3	— ⅛
Beth Steel pf (7)		15	15	15	— ¼
Bigelow-Sanf ½ag		2¼	2¼	2¼	— ¾
Blaw-Knox (.35e)	14	8⅛	7¾	8	
Bloomingdle .20g †	6	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
Boeing Airp (1e)	29	18¾	18	18¼	— ¾
Bohn Al & Br (2)	2	45¼	44¾	44¾	— ¾
Bon Ami B 2½a †	450	46½	46	46	— ⅞
Borden Co (.30g)	30	25⅜	24⅞	25⅜	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	*24	31¼	30¾	31⅛	+ ¼
Boston & Maine	2	4	4	4	— ¼
Bower Roll B ½g	2	32¼	31¼	31¼	—1½
Brew Co Am (2)	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
Bridgeport Br ¼ag	16	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	
Briggs Mfg (2)	10	25½	25	25	— ½
Briggs & Strat (3)	2	39¼	38¾	39¼	— ¾
Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Bklyn-Man Tr	8	1¼	1	1	
Bklyn Un Gas(1½e)	6	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ¼
Brown Shoe (2)	1	35	35	35	—1
Brunsw-Balke ¼ag	14	16¾	16	16½	— ¼
Bucyrus-Erie ⅛ag	15	8½	8⅜	8½	
Budd Mfg	64	5¾	5⅛	5½	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf †	20	96½	96	96½	— ½
Budd Wheel (1e)	14	9¼	9⅛	9¼	— ¼
Bullard Co (½ag)	3	22½	21¾	22¼	— ¼
Burling Mills .35g	23	23⅞	23⅜	23¾	
But Mills pf 2¾k	1	56	56	56	— 1
Burl M 2½pf 2½	7	56⅛	56	56	— ⅜
Burr Add M (.60)	17	12	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
Bush Terminal	10	4¾	4⅛	4⅛	
Bush T B pf 3¾ak	2	52½	51¾	52	— ½
Butler Bros (.15g)	6	7⅝	7½	7½	
Butler Bros pf 1½	5	25	25	25	
Butte C&Z (1ae)	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	
Byron Jack (¼g)	3	20½	20	20	— ½
Calif Pack (1½)	5	24	23½	24	— ⅜
Callahan Z-Lead	17	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
Calumet&Hec ¼ae	22	8	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
Campbell Wy ¼ag	3	18¼	17½	17½	— ⅝
Can Dr G A (.60)	9	18¾	18¼	18¼	— ½
Can Pacific	69	8⅜	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
Can Sou Ry (3)	⅘130	34	34	34	
Capital Adm A	3	7½	7	7	— ¼
Carc C&O (5) †	5	92	92	92	+ ¼
Carriers&Gen (.20)	3	4½	4½	4½	
Case (J I) Co (7e)	4	96½	93½	94	—2½
Caterpil Tract (2)	3	46⅛	45½	45½	— ⅞
Celanese Corp ½ae	14	32¼	31⅞	32	— ⅜
Celanese 5 pf 5 †	40	102	102	102	+ ¼
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	90	105⅜	105	105	
Celanese cv pf 7 †	2	122	122	122	
Celotex Corp (½g)	14	12	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½g	2	19⅛	19	19	
Cent Fdry (.10g)	17	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Cen Ill Lt pf 4½†	1	107	107	107	— ½
Cent RR N J	18	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
Cent Viol Sm 2½e	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅛
Century Rib Mls	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Cerro de Pas (4)	3	7	7	7	+ ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	15	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6%pf †23		50	48¾	50	+ ½
Chain Belt (1.40)	2	18⅜	18	18	— ¼
Chas & Ohio (3)	25	41½	40⅞	41⅜	+ ⅛

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Chi & E Ill	32	6¼	5½	6⅛	
Chi & E Ill A .59g	54	13¾	12⅝	13¼	— ⅛
Chi Great West	30	4½	4	4¼	— ¼
Chi Grt W pf ⅜ak	*25	15½	15	15¼	— ⅜
Chi Mail Order ¼e	6	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	15	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
Chi Rk Is & Pac	60	⅝	½	⅝	
Chi R I 6%pf	28	⅞	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
Chi R I 7% pf	28	1	⅞	1	
Chickasha Cot O 1	1	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
Childs Co	9	2	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp ¾ag	19	72½	71¾	72¼	— ⅜
City Ice&F (1.20)	6	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
City I&F pf 6½g †	90	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
City Investing †210		39	38	38	—1
City Stores	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Clark Equip (¾ag)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
Clev Gr Bronze ½ag	5	36½	36½	36½	+ ⅜
ClevCC&SL 10	10	123	123	123	—2
Climax Mol 1.20a	8	45	44¼	44⅝	— ⅜
Cluett Peabody ½ao	6	35¼	34¾	34¾	— ¼
Colgate-Palm-P ½	29	18¾	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
Colgate P P pf 4¼a	10	106¼	106¼	106¼	+ ¼
Collins & Aik	8	22	22	22	
Col & South	†2320	12¼	10½	11⅜	—1⅜
Col & Sou 1 pf	† 11	10	8½	10	+1
Col & Sou 2pf	†380	9⅛	8¾	⅘9⅛	— ⅜
Col Fuel&Iron ¼ag	3	16¼	15½	15½	—1
Colum Br A (.30g)	2	17¾	17½	17½	— ¼
Colum Br B (.30g)	4	17½	17⅜	17½	— ¼
Colum G & El	41	3¼	3	3	— ¼
Col G&E 6%pf 6	2	58½	58	58	— ½
Col G&E5%pf5 †	20	54½	54½	54½	— ½
Colum Pict (½e)	5	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
Colum Carbon (4)	1	88¾	88¾	88¾	— ¾
Com Credit (3)	19	32¾	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅛
Com Invest Tr (3)	7	35¾	35	35¼	— ¼
Com Solvents .60e	29	13	12½	12¾	— ¼
Com'wlth & South	156	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
Comw & Sou pf	3	43½	43	43½	— ¼
Com'wlth Ed .35g	8	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
Conde Nast (.40e)	2	4⅝	4½	4½	
Congoleum-Nairn 1	5	19	18¾	19	
Consol Aircraft	38	20¼	19¾	20	
Consol Cigar 1½ae	7	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
Cons Copperm .45e	16	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Cons Edison (1.60)	43	18¼	18⅛	18⅜	
Cons Edison pf (5)	4	98¾	98½	98⅝	+ ⅝
Consol Film Ind	14	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Cons Film I pf ¼ak	3	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	— ⅛
Cons Laundries	13	3	3	3	
Consol Oil (½)	5	9	8⅞	9	
Consol RR Cuba pf	4	6¾	6⅛	6½	— ⅜
Consolidation Coal	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Consolidation Cl pf	1	39½	39½	39½	—1½
Consum Pwr 4½ †	5	97¾	97	97¾	+1¼
Container Corp ¼ag	6	22½	22⅛	22¼	— ¼
Cont Baking ½ag	17	6⅞	6½	6¾	
Cont Can (¼ag)	4	31⅞	31½	31½	— ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	44⅝	44½	44½	— ¼
Cont Diam Fib ¼ag	19	12½	12	12¼	+ ⅝
Cont Motors (.15g)	34	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
Cont Oil Del (1)	26	31	30	30½	— ½
Cont Steel (¾ag)	3	22⅝	22	22	—1
Copperweld Stl .80	5	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Cop'weld S pf 2½	1	47	47	47	+ ¾
Corn Exch 2.40	†410	43½	42	43	— ½
Corn Prodcts 2.60	3	57¾	57½	57¾	+ ¼
Corn Prod pf 7	†130	179½	178¼	179¼	— ¼
Coty Inc (¼e)		37	4	3⅞	3⅞
Coty International	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Crane Co (1e)	42	17½	17⅛	17⅜	
Crane cv pf 5 †	40	104¾	104½	104½	+ ½
Cream of Wh (¾ag)	7	22⅛	21½	21⅞	— ¼
Crosley Corp ½e	20	14⅞	14	14	— ¾
Crown C&S ½e	10	24⅜	23½	23⅝	— ⅝
Crown Cork pf 2¼	6	43¾	43½	43¾	
Crown Zellerb (1)	3	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5 †	2	88½	87½	87½	—1½
Crucible Steel (2e)	18	34¾	33⅝	34¼	— ⅛
Crucible Stl pf (5)	2	78¼	77½	77½	—1½
Cuba RR pf	▲120	16	15	15	—1½
Cuban-Am Sug ¾ae	17	8¾	8⅛	8¾	— ⅛
Cuban-Am S pf 7 †	50	105	105	105	+1¾
Cudahy Pack	20	15⅞	15⅜	15½	
Curtis Publishing	14	3½	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf †	70	60	58	60	+1
Curtis P pr pf ¾ak	5	26½	25¾	26½	
Curtiss-Wright 1e	43	8¾	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A ½g	51	24¼	24	24	— ¼
Cutler-Hammer ¼ag	6	20	19¾	20	
Davega Stores ½ae	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Daviso Ch .60e	13	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅝
Decca Records (1)	4	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Deere & Co 1.35e	21	31⅜	30¾	31	— ½
Deere pf 1.40	3	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	21	12	11½	11⅞	— ¼
Del Lack & West	55	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
Den & R G W pf	52	¾	¾	¾	
Detroit Edis .30o	21	18¾	18⅝	18¾	— ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	60	24⅞	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
Diamond M 1½	6	31½	31	31½	
Diamt Motor ¼ag	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
Dist Co-Ss (h2.22)	5	24	23¾	23¾	
Dixie-Vortex (½ae)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Dixie-Vo-A 2½g †	20	59	59	59	
Doehler Die C ⅜ag	11	26¼	25½	25¾	— ½
Dome Mines h.80g	12	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
Douglas Aire (5e)	8	54	52¾	53¾	— ½
Dresser Mfg (1½ae)	12	25¼	24¼	25¼	+ ⅞
Dunhill Internat	2	7⅛	7	7	— ¼
du Pont deN (1g)	7	141½	140¼	141	—1
du Pont pf (4½)	1	127½	127⅛	127⅛	— ⅛
Eastern Air Lines	27	36¾	35¼	36⅜	+ ¼
Eastern Roll Mill	2	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak (5)	3	153½	152½	153½	+ ½
Eaton Mfg (3)	6	39	38¾	38¾	— ¼
Ec & Mus Ind .06o	4	2¾	2¼	2¾	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite ½ag	8	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝	
Elec Boat (1e)	21	13¼	12½	13	— ⅛
Elec & Mus Ltd	26	3⅝	3¼	3½	+ ¼
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	2	40	40	40	—1
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	10	44¼	43	44¼	— ¼
El Storage Bat (2)	3	38¾	38½	38⅝	+ ⅛
Eng Pub Service	10	4¾	4½	4⅝	
Eng PS 5½pf 5½	70	68	68	68	—1⅞
Equit Office Bldg	17	1¼	⅝	1¼	
Erie Railroad (1e)	37	12⅝	11¾	12⅛	— ¼
Erie Railroad ct 1e	164	12¾	11½	12	
Erie Rail pf A (5)	7	45½	45	45	— ⅝
Eureka V Cl ¼ag	29	6	5⅞	6	
Evans Products	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	8	26⅞	26¼	26⅝	
Exchange Buffet	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Fairbanks Mor (1)	4	39¾	39½	39½	— ½
Fajardo Sugar (2)	14	22⅞	22⅜	22⅝	— ⅛
Fed Lt&Tract ½ag	1	10½	10½	10½	— ½
Fed Mng&Sm (1g)	2	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
Fed Mogul (1)	21	15½	14¾	15½	+1⅛
Fed Mot Tr .10g	7	5¼	5	5	— ¼
Fed D Strs .45o	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Fed D Strs pf 4¼	76	69	67	69	+2¼
Ferro Enam	1	14	14	14	
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	2	46½	46⅜	46⅜	
Firestone T&R ¾ag	9	30	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅜
Firestone T&R pf 6	3	107¼	106⅞	107¼	M'r 16
First Nat Strs 2½	2	33¾	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
Flintkote (¾ag)	8	18¼	18	18⅛	— ¼
Flintkote pf (4½)	20	101¼	101⅛	101¼	— ⅛
Florence Stove ½ag	4	30½	30	30½	+1
Follansbee Stl	8	6⅛	4¾	6	
Follans Stl pf †	10	39½	39½	39½	— ½
Food Mach .35g	3	47¼	47	47	— ¼
Foster Wheeler	6	15⅛	14¼	14½	— ¾
Francisco Sugar	2	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
Freeport Sulph (2)	8	36½	36	36¼	+ ⅛
Gabriel Co .10g	2	3½	3½	3½	
Gair (Robt) (¼e)	14	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
Gamewell ½g †	6	23¼	23¼	23⅛	— ½
Gaz Wood Ind ¼ae	34	5¼	4⅞	5	— ⅛
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Gen Am Trans (2e)	3	43¼	42¾	43¼	+ ¼
Gen Baking .30g	6	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
Gen Bronze	34	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	10	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
Gen Cable A	8	14¼	13½	14¼	
Gen Cab pf 7¾ak †	40	14¼	13⅝	84	+1
Gen Cigar (1)	3	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
Gen Cig pf (7) †	30	142	141	142	+4
Gen Elec (1.40)	3	0⅝½	35	35⅜	
Gen Foods (40a)	6	38¼	38	38¼	+ ¼
Gen Foods pf 4½	40	116⅝	116½	116½	
Gen G&E A	13	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
Gen G&El cv pf †	11	109	109	109	—1
Gen Mills (4)	2	88¼	88	88	—1¾
Gen Motors ½ag	53	48¾	47⅝	47⅝	— ½
Gen Out Adv .20e	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
Gen Prec Eq (¾ae)	5	17¾	17½	17¾	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink .10o	8	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Service	7	1	1	1	
Gen Ry Signal ¼ag	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	—1
Gen Ry Sig pf A †	5	116	105	106	+2
Gen Real & Util	16	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Gen Rail & Util pf	1	36¾	36¼	36¾	— ¾
Gen Refract (.30g)	4	22⅜	22⅜	22½	— ⅛
Gen Shoe (¼ag)	6	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
GenPSC pf 1¾ak	†44	72	70⅝	72	+1¼
Gen Tel (1.60)	8	20⅞	20	20	— ⅛
Gen Tire&Rub ½ag	5	19⅝	18½	19	— ¾
Gillette S R .45e	3	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros	33	7⅞	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	3	68	68	68	
Glidden Co (.30g)	12	19⅜	19	19	
Gobel (Adolf)	16	1⅛	1	1	
Goebel Brew (.20)	5	2⅛	2½	2½	
Gold & St Tel 6 †	10	92½	92½	92½	+1
Goodrich(BF) ¼ag	21	33½	32⅝	33¼	— ⅛
Goodrich (BF) pf 5	2	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅝
Goodyear T&R ½ao	22	32⅞	31⅝	32⅜	— ⅜
Goodyear T&R pf 5	3	97	96	96½	—1
Goth Hosiery ¼ae	2	5¾	5⅜	5¾	
Goth Hos pf (7) †10		85	85	85	—2
Graham-Paige Mot	57	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
Granby C Min .60	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Granite C Stl .35e	4	10½	10⅛	10⅛	—

House Getting Set for Ruml Plan Battle

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—New confidence was voiced by supporters of the Ruml income tax plan today as the House made ready for one of its stormiest tax battles in history.

Republicans tightened their alignment behind the skip-a-year proposal, while Democrats dug in for a finish battle behind a tax collection system that provides no abatement, as approved by the House Ways and Means Committee.

The Committee reported out a bill yesterday, after two months of work, providing a 20 per cent withholding levy against the taxable portions of wages and salaries, effective July 1, and making pay-as-you-go optional for any taxpayer who elects to "double-up" by paying off two years' taxes within one year.

To induce individuals to go on a current (pay-as-you-go) basis, the Committee voted a 6 per cent "bargain" discount on any part of taxes on 1943 income paid before June 15, after 1942 taxes have been paid.

Debate Seen Next Week

Speaker Sam Rayburn said the committee bill probably would be brought into the House next Monday and would be debated for a week. Supporters of the Ruml plan prepared to offer skip-a-year proposal as a substitute for the committee bill.

The Ruml plan, embraced in a bill by Repreesntative Frank Carlson (R) of Kansas, includes a 20 per cent withholding levy similar to that in the committee bill. Both would be effective July 1. The withholding would not be an additional tax but simply a collection device and does not add to the present tax liability.

Withholdings would be made through weekly, semimonthly or monthly deductions from pay envelopes and salary checks.

Under the committee plan, clergymen, members of the armed services, farm labor, domestic servants and persons with income derived from sources other than wages and salaries would continue to pay their taxes on an annual or quarterly basis. All taxpayers would continue to file their returns each March 15.

The bill provides that any taxpayer might continue the present method of paying in one year the taxes based on the previous year's income, or may "double up" by paying off last year in full and thus proceed on a current payment basis.

Under the "bargain" discounts, a person paying off his 1942 obligation for the tax obligation to the last half of 1943 income, and the taxes collected in the first half of 1943 under the present system would be shifted to apply to the first half of 1943 instead of on taxes based on 1942 income.

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—The following table shows the weekly deduction that would be made from wages and salaries of married persons under the 20 per cent withholding levy approved yesterday by the House Ways and Means Committee:

Wages Between	Number of Dependents: None	One	Two	Three	Four
$15-20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
20-25	.30	.30	.30	.30	.20
25-30	.70	.50	.50	.50	.50
30-40	2.20	.90	.70	.70	.70
40-50	4.20	2.90	1.50	1.00	1.00
50-60	6.20	4.90	3.50	2.10	1.30
60-70	8.20	6.90	5.50	4.10	2.80
70-80	10.20	8.90	7.50	6.10	4.80
80-90	12.20	10.90	9.50	8.10	6.80
90-100	14.20	12.90	11.50	10.10	8.80

These deductions, not actual taxes in themselves, would be applied against both income and victory taxes. When these deductions began, there would be no separate deduction for the victory tax.

Boston Stocks

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
.15d	Alles & Fisher	3	3	3	3
.75	Bos & Albany	89	89	89	89½
.00	Bos Edison	28⅜	28	28¼	28⅛
.70a	Bos Her-Tray	15½	15½	15½	15
..	Bos&Me pr pf	27¼	25	25	27½
..	Bos&Me st A pf	6	5⅞	5⅞	6⅝
..	Bos&Me st D pf	5½	5½	5½	6½
..	Bos & Prov	29½	29	29¼	29½
..	E Mass St Ry	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
..	East Mass A	11⅞	10½	11⅛	11½
..	Hath Bak A	52c	50c	52c	50c
.85d	Lamson	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅝
.85d	Loew's Boston	15½	15¼	15½	14⅝
..	Maine Cent	6	5¾	5¾	6
..	Maine Cent pf	33	25	25	25
..	Mass Util Asso	78c	75c	75c	87½c
.00d	Mergenthaler	42	42	42	41¾
..	N E & E pf	13½	13	13	12½
.50a	N E Tel & Tel	98½	99¾	98½	97¾
..	Quincy Min	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
.60	Shawmut Asso	12¼	12	12¼	11½
.30	Unit Shoe M	67½	67¼	67½	67
.30	Unit Sh M pf	45½	45½	45½	46

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1943, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1942, no regular rate.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
600	Aero Sup B 10G	5½	5⅛	5⅛
600	Ainsworth ¼G	7⅛	7	7⅛
500	Air Inc cv pf (.30e)	32½	32½	32½
300	Air-Way El Ap .10G	2¼	2¼	2⅛
10	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	97½	97½	97½
150	Allied Prod	28	27¾	27¾
900	Alum Ltd (h8a)	110½	110½	110½
200	Alum Co Am (1g)	122	121¾	121½
100	Alum Goods (.20g)	14¾	14⅜	14⅜
100	Alum Ind (.60)	10	10	10
100	Am Beverage	1	1	1
290	Am Book (¼g)	29	28	28
400	Am Capital	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Am Cap pf (.15k)	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝
50	Am Cap pr pf ($½)	83	83	83
400	Am Cen Mfg (.70e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
400	Am C P&LA (⅜g)	28	27¾	27¾
50	Am C P&LA n (.34g)	36½	36½	36½
600	Am Cit P&LB	1⅜	1½	1½
200	Am Cyan B (.60)	38¾	38½	38¾
5200	Am & FP war	11	11	11
100	Am Frk & H (¼g)	14	14	14
1200	Am G&E (1.60)	22¾	22½	22½
150	Am G&E pf (4¾)	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
75	Am en $2 pf (2)	35	35	35
300	Am Hard Rub (¼g)	16	16	16
450	Am Laun Mch (⅜g)	24⅞	24	24
500	Am Light & T (1.20)	15	14⅞	14⅞
50	Am Mfg (½g)	31	31	31
1200	Am Maracaibo	1⅛	⅞	⅞
100	Am Republics (.35e)	8⅝	8½	8½
3800	Am Superpow	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Am Superpow 1 pf	76½	76½	76½
400	Am Superpow pf	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜
500	Am Thread pf (¼)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
500	Am Writ Pap	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Anch Post F (.15g)	3	3	3
500	Ang-Wupp (.05g)	2	1⅞	1⅞
200	Apex Elec Mfg (1e)	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞
400	Ark Nat Gas A	3	2¾	2¾
6500	Ark Nat Gas A	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
200	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1300	Atlantic C Fish (⅛e)	5⅛	4⅞	5
7800	Atlas Corp war	1⅜	1¼	1¼
30	Atlas Ply (.30g)	17	17	17
200	Audmar Prod (½g)	3½	3½	3½
200	Auto V Mach (⅜e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
400	Avery & Sons (⅛e)	6⅝	6½	6½
100	Ayrshire P Coll	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
400	Babcock & Wil (1⅛e)	23	23	23
100	Baldw Loco p f (2.10	35	35	35
1400	Baldwin Rubber	5	4⅝	4¾
2300	Barium Sta Stl	2	1¾	1⅞
100	Barl & Seel A (1.20)	12	12	12
100	Basic Refract (.10g)	5½	5½	5½
500	Beech Aircr (1e)	10	10	10
20	Bell Tel Can (h8)	130½	130½	130½
700	Bellanca Aircr	4⅜	4½	4½
1900	Berk & Gay Furn	⅝	⅝	⅝
50	Bickfords (1)	9¾	9¾	9¾
900	Bliss (E W) (2)	14⅜	14	14¼
400	Blue Ridge	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
500	Blumenthal (S)	10	10	10
100	Bourjois (⅜e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
600	Braz Tr L&P (h1e)	14	13¾	13¾
700	Breeze Corp (1⅛e)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
25000	Brewst Aero	7½	7	7½
600	Bridgpt Mach	3⅞	3¾	3¾
200	Brill A	4¼	4	4
200	Brill B	1	1	1
.75	Brill pf	57¼	57	57
50	Br-Am Tb br (.35e)	15	15	15
800	Brown F&W (.10e)	3	2⅞	2⅞
200	Brown-F Dist	7	7	7
400	Buckeye P L (.20g)	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
2200	Buf N&EP pf	13⅜	12½	13
250	Buf N&EP Spf	87½	87¼	87½
2400	Bunk Hill&S (1)	12	11¾	12
3500	Callite Tung (.10g)	3½	2½	3¼
14700	Can Marconi (h.04e)	1⅝	1⅜	1½
125	Carnation (1a)	40¼	40¼	40¼
1000	Carrier Corp	12¾	12	12⅜
100	Cent Ky NW (.60)	7¼	7¼	7¼
1900	Catalin Am (.10e)	3¾	3½	3½
2200	Cen & SW Ut	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Cen Hud G&E (.17g)	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
20	CenNYPow pf (5)	91½	91½	91½
200	Cen Ohio Stl	9	8¾	8¾
1200	Cessna Aire (1e)	10	9¾	9¾
100	Charis (.60)	6	6	6
100	Childs pf	10½	10½	10½
5100	Cities Service	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
700	Cit Svc pf	76	74	74½
20	Cit Svc pf BB	66¾	66	66¾
200	City Auto Stpg(.60)	6¼	6¼	6¼
50	Cleve El Illum ½g	32¾	32¾	32¾
400	Cleve Tract ⅜g	12⅞	12½	12½
300	Colon Develop	2¾	2¾	2⅝
2400	Colonial Airl	6⅛	5¾	6⅛
400	Colo Fuel & I war	3	3	3
70	Colum G & E pf (5)	39¾	38½	39¾
300	Colum O & G	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2100	Comwlth&So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Compo ShMvte (.15g)	10	10	10
300	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	60¼	60	60
600	Cons Gas Ut	3¼	3½	3¼
100	Cons Mng & S (h1a)	38¼	38¼	38¼
100	Cons Ret Strs (.35e)	4½	4½	4½
200	Cons Stl Corp	8¾	8	8
10	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	83½	83½	83½
900	Cont Roll & Stl (2)	14½	14¼	14¼
400	Cooper-Bess (½g)	12½	12	12
200	Cooper Range (¾e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	Cornuc G Min	¼	¼	¼
10	Cor & Rey pf (4½k)	84½	84½	84½
300	Cosden Petro	2	2	2
100	Cosden Petro pf	16	16	16
2600	Creole Pet (½a)	19⅞	19½	19⅞
600	Croft Brewing	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Crown C Pet	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Crown Drug (.05g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
2100	CubanAtlSug(2½e)	13¼	12¾	13
10	Dayton Rub A (2)	29¼	29¼	29¼
1100	Derby Oil	2	1⅞	1⅞
10	Derby Oil pf (2k)	71	71	71
2300	D Mich Stove (.20e)	3¾	3½	3⅝
300	Det Stl Pr (¼g)	17¾	17¾	17¾
200	Eagle Pich Ld .10g	9⅛	9¼	9¼
100	DivcoTwinTr (⅛e)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Dobeckmun (¾g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
500	Durh Hos B .10g	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
500	Duro-Test .05g	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
175	East G&F ppf (1⅛k)	28¼	27½	27½
200	East G&F prpf (4½)	54¾	53¾	53¾
100	East Sta Corp	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	East Sta pf A	18	17½	17½
30	East Sug As pf (1¾k)	36	36	36
200	Easy Wash MB (⅛e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
11200	El Bond & Sh	4¼	4¾	4⅛
200	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	59½	59½	59½
100	El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	54½	54½	54½
250	El P&L 2 pf A	21½	19½	19½
100	Electrographic	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
600	Emerson Elec (.35e)	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞
50	Emp Dis El pf (3k)	91	91	91
300	Empire Pow (½k)	30	30	30
300	Equity Corp	⅞	⅞	⅞
50	EquityCrp$3pf(1½e)	28¾	28¾	28¾
300	Esquire Inc (.35e)	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
50	Eureka Pine L (.1g)	29	29	29
700	Fairchild Av (1e)	10¼	9¾	9¾
2800	Fairchild E&A	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
300	Falstaff Brew (.60a)	8¼	8	8¼
900	Fansteel Met (¼e)	14¾	14	14¾
100	Fedders Mfg (.15e)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
25	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	83¼	83¼	83¼
200	Ford M C Ltd A (h1)	19¼	19⅛	19¼
100	Ford M Fran	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Ford Mtr Ltd (.107e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
50	Fox (P) Brew (1)	15½	15½	15½
500	Fuller (G A) (2e)	13¼	13¼	13¼
100	Fuller $3.33 (3e)	40	40	40
325	Fuller 4½ pf (4)	58	57½	58
100	Gen Finance (.20)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Gen Firepfg (¼g)xd	15	15	15
20	Gen Pub S pf	42¾	42¾	42¾
100	Gen Share	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Gen Share pf (6d)	68	68	68
25	Georg Pw $6 pf (6)	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
1300	Glen A Coal (.40g)	14½	14¼	14½
100	Godchx Sug B	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Gorh Inc pf (2e)	30	30	30
200	Grand Rap V (.40)	5	5	5
75	Gt Atl&P pv (1¼g)	71	71	71
25	Gt A&P 1st pf (7)	127¾	127¾	127¾
100	Greenf P&D (1e)	7½	7½	7½
1000	Gulf Oil	43	42½	42½
100	Hall Lamp (.30e)	5	5	5
300	Hearn D Strs	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1900	HeclaMin (¼g)	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
200	Hewitt Rub (½g)	15⅛	15	15⅛
300	Holl C Gold (h.85)	8	8	8
25	Heyden Chem (⅜g)	98	98	98
300	Horn&Hard (1.60)	25½	25	25½
100	Humble Oil (⅝g)	69½	69½	69½
1100	Hum-Ross F (.075g)	4½	4½	4½
200	Huyler's	½	½	½
500	Ill Iowa Pow	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2200	Ill Iowa Pow div ot	6¼	5¾	6
100	Ill Zinc (¼g)	12¼	11⅞	11⅞
200	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	11	11	11
100	Imp Tb Can (h.40a)	9¼	9¼	9¼
30	Ind Stv 6% pf	22	22	22
10	Id Svc 7% pf	22	22	22
25	Indus Finan pf	20½	20½	20½
50	Ins Co N Am (2½g)	73½	73½	73½
600	Int Hyd-El pf	6⅝	6¼	6¼
600	Int Indust	2½	2¼	2½
1200	Int Petrol (h1)	15¾	15	15
100	Int Prod (¾e)	7½	7½	7½
400	Int Pr pf (3½)	36¾	36	36¼
1200	Jacobs (F L) Air	4⅜	4½	4¼
50	Ken-Rad T&LA (⅜e)	8½	8½	8½
800	Kingston Prod (1)	2⅞	2¾	2¾

Quotations to 2:35 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
	Quotations to 2:35 p. m.			
60	Lack RR Ni	27¼	27	27
100	Lake Shore M (h.80)	11½	11½	11½
100	Lakey Fdy & M (.10e)	3	3	3
100	Lamson Corp (.65e)	4½	4½	4½
800	Le Tourneau (1)	20	20	20
2300	Lehigh C&N (.65e)	6⅞	6¾	6¾
200	Leonard Oil Dev	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Lit Bros	11¼	11⅛	11⅛
200	Lone Star Gas (.80e)	7⅞	7½	7⅞
2400	Long Is Lig	1	1	1
100	Long Is L pf	29	29	29
100	Loudon Pack	6¼	6¼	6¼
1100	Louis L & E	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
10	Louis P&L 6 pf (6)	107	107	107
100	Manati Sug war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Marion St Shov	4½	4½	4½
500	Mass Util Asso	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	McCord Rad B	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Memph N Gas (.15e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
50	Mercant Strs (2½e)	23¼	23¼	23¼
300	Merritt-C & S	7½	7½	7½
300	Mich Bumper	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Mich Sug pf	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Mid St P Avte	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Mid St P Avte	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	MidWestCorp (.35e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
400	Midvale	31½	30¼	30¼
100	Mid-West Abr	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Midwest Oil (.90)	8½	8¼	8½
50	Midwest Pipe&S	19	19	19
150	Minn Min & M	56¾	56½	56½
200	Missouri P Svc (.40e)	7	7	7
500	Molybdenum (½g)	8⅛	8	8
150	Monarch M T (¾g)	19¾	19¾	19¾
1500	Monogram Pict	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
25	Moody Inv pt pf (3)	28½	28½	28½
200	Mt City Cop (.15g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	Mount Prod (.80)	6½	6½	6½
10	Mount St T&T (7)	120	120	120
100	Mur Oh Mfg (.30g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
50	Muskeg P Ring (1¼g)	14	14	14
125	Muskogee (⅛e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
300	Nat Bellas Hess	⅝	⅝	⅝
1300	Nat Fuel G (1)	10¼	10¼	10¼
150	Nat Pet pf (6)	93¾	93¼	93¾
100	Nat Rub Mch (¼g)	10¼	10¼	10¼
75	Nat Tea pf (.55)	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Nat Trans (1¼e)	13	13	13
400	Nat Un Rad	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Navarro Oil (.20k)	3¾	3¾	3¾
250	NEPASpf(2k)	38½	38½	39¼
110	New Eng T&T (1½g)	97¾	97½	97¾
600	N J Zink (½g)	67¼	66	67¼
100	NY&HonRes (½g)	21½	21½	21½
6300	Niag Rud Pow	3¾	3⅝	3¾

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

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Thiokol Stock Offering

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP)—A public offering of 93,759 shares of common stock of the Thiokol Corp. at $5 a share was announced today by J. G. White & Co., Inc. The transaction represented the first public financing for the comany, organized in 1930, which specializes in the development and production of synthetic rubber. Its headquarters are in Trenton, N. J.

North American Hearing Postponed

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission granted North American Co. a postponement until April 19 on a hearing to determine whether St. Louis County Gas Co. can be retained as a separate company within the North American Holding Co. system. The original date was March 16.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
11	Am P & L 6s 2016	100⅝	100½	100½
1	Ark P&L 5s'56	108¼	108¼	108¼
30	As Elec 4½s '53	56⅞	56⅛	56⅜
14	As G & E 5s '50	18⅞	18⅛	18½
2	As G & E 5½s '77	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝
3	As G & E 5s '68	18⅝	18⅛	18½
10	As Gas 4½s '49	18⅛	18⅛	18½
1	As T&T 5½s '55 A	80	80	80
1	Baldw L 6s '50	114¼	114¼	114¼
7	Birm El 4½s '68	104¼	104¼	104¼
23	Boston Ed 2¾s '70A	102¼	101⅞	102¼
36	Cen S E 5½s 54	28⅛	26½	26½
10	Cen St El 5s 48	27	26⅞	26⅞
1	Cen St P&L 5½s 53	100	100	100
3	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	50½	50½	50½
21	Cities Ser 5s 50	89¾	88¾	89
2	Cit S P & L 5½s 49	90½	90½	90½
9	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	89½	88¾	89¼
2	Con GEL Ba 2¾s 76	102¾	102¾	102¾
21	Cont G&E 5s 58 A	91	90¼	90¼
3	Cuban Tob 5s 44	83	83	83
2	Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	103	102	102
5	East G & F 4s 56 A	87	85¾	86½
17	Elec P & L 5s 2030	92¾	92½	92¾
2	Elmira Wat L 5s 56	123½	123½	123½
3	Fla P&L 5s 54	105	105	105
1	Gatineau Pow 3¾s 60	94½	94⅛	94½
1	Gen Pub S 5s '78	95¾	95½	95½
13	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	93	93	93
3	Ill Pow & L 5s 56 C	104	103½	103½
2	Ill Pow & L 5½s 57	99¾	99¾	99¾
5	Ill Pow&L 6s 53	108½	106½	106½
7	Ind Svc 6s 50	82	82	82
2	Indnapls Gas 5s 52	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
23	Inters Pow 6s 52	44	44	44
21	Inters Pow 5s 57	79¼	78¾	78¾
1	It Sup Pw 6s 63A	20	20	20
2	Jer Cen P&L 3½s 65	107¼	107¼	107¼
4	Lou P&L 5s 57	109	107¾	109
5	Midland aVI 5s 43	54½	54½	54½
1	Mid St Pet 6½s 45A	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1	Milw G Lt 4½s 67	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2	Minn P&L 5s 55	108	108	108
1	Nebr Pw 4½s 81	108½	108½	108½
5	N Eng G&E 5s 50	57¼	57	57
1	N Eng G&E 5s 47	57	57	57
16	N Eng Pow 5s 48	88½	88	88½
1	Nor Con Ut 5½s 48A	70	70	70
3	OhioP ow 3s 71	106¼	106¼	106¼
15	Pac P&L 5s 55	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
21	Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1	Pow Cor Can4½s59B	87	87	87
27	Pub Sv Colo 4s 49	104¼	104¼	104¼
2	Pub Sv Colo 3½s 64	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
7	Pug Sd P&L 5½s 49	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	Pug Sd P&L 5s 50C	102¼	102¼	102¼
5	Shaw W&P 4½s 67A	103¼	103¼	103¼
3	So Cal Ed 3s 65	104	104	104
13	So Ind Ry 4s 51	65½	65½	65½
1	Soalding 5s 89	66¼	66¼	66¼
1	Stand G&E 6s 48 st	77½	77½	77½
4	Stand G&E 6s 51	78	77½	78
10	Stand G&E 6s 57	77½	77¼	77¼
11	Stand G&E 6s 66	77½	76½	77½
1	Tex P&L 5s 56	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
2	Tide Wat P 5s 79 A	96¼	96¼	96
10	Twin CRT 5½s 52 A	86¼	85¾	85¾
9	Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	100¼	100	100¼
3	Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	9	9	9
1	Bogota M Bk 7s 47	35	35	35
61	Russian 6½s 1919	4	4	4
39	Russ 5½s 1921	4	4	4

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N. Y. Organizations Plan Mass Protest to Higher Sales Tax

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 17—Representatives of 85 civic and trade organizations agreed on plans to swamp City Hall with letters and oral protests against raising the sales tax from 1 to 2 per cent at a meeting called by the Anti-Sales Tax Committee at the Commodore Hotel here yesterday.

Walter Hoving, President of Lord and Taylor, and committee head, announced a 5-point program to be followed by the groups opposing doubling of the sales tax. It urges:

Plan Outlined

1. All members of all organizations to write and encourage their customers and friends to write letters to the councilmen.

2. Every organization to appoint a committee of five to see all councilmen, in addition to a central group representing the overall committee to do likewise.

3. Each organization to designate a spokesman to make a three-minute talk when the council holds its public hearing, which is expected some day next week.

4. All stores to display petitions to be prepared by the general committee for customers to sign.

5. All organizations to support a press and radio campaign against the bill now before the city council.

Mr. Hoving declared that if the present sales tax increase bills were passed by the State Legislature and the city council an attempt might be made next year to make the tax permanent.

In reply to Mayor La Guardia's charge that his opponents were chiefly led by "profit-groggy" department stores, Mr. Hoving stressed that many of the organizations at the meeting were small retailers and that also attending were representatives of the left-wing national lawyers guild and various consumers groups.

Captain William J. Pedrick, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District, told the meeting that if the Mayor and the council wanted to know why New York cannot stand any more taxes, "let them come down to my offices and I'll show them that the people are just about taxed to the limit."

Meanwhile at a city council meeting yesterday democratic majority leaders announced that no action would be taken on the Mayor's proposals to increase the sales tax and other emergency taxes until the 1943-44 budget is submitted to the Board of Estimate on April 1.

New Tax Bills

Newbold Morris, council president, introduced additional emergency tax bills yesterday that would increase the compensating use tax on goods bought outside the city limits from 1 to 2 per cent, the gross business tax from one twentieth to one tenth of 1 per cent, and the financial business tax from one tenth to one fifth of 1 per cent.

The rules committee of the assembly in Albany reported out last night for passage tomorrow the Moffat bill giving New York City the right to increase the sales tax and other business taxes. Republican leaders claim they have enough votes to pass it but strong opposition is expected.

The Democratic leaders in Albany and City Hall are committed to oppose the measures.

Income Tax Receipts Recorded March 15 Less Than in 1942

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—The Treasury reported today that income tax receipts recorded on March 15 were $145,623,247 less than the amount reported on the last day of the first quarter in 1942.

The Treasury daily statement for March 15, issued today, listed $246,850,735 in receipts from income taxes compared with $392,473,982 reported on March 16 last year, the final date for filing income tax returns in 1942.

Treasury officials said the receipts listed for March 15 in no way reflected a true picture of income tax payments since several weeks would be required to process the 45,000,000 returns filed

Tennessee Repeals Poll Tax But Resents Federal Activity

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Repeal of Tennessee's 50-year-old poll-tax law should not be interpreted as a sign of any weakening in the South's stanch opposition to any federal encroachments on states' rights.

This warning is heard not only here in Tennessee but elsewhere in the South, where this State's action is in some cases actually lauded, but where traditional resistance to federal encroachment, whether it concerns poll tax or labor laws, is as determined and vigorous as ever.

Tennessee's delegation in Congress for the most part will continue to oppose the federal anti-poll-tax bill, it is learned, though it applauds the step taken by the Legislature back home. Members reflect a not uncommon attitude through the South.

The poll tax still remains in force in Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas, Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, and Virginia.

Although Virginia appears on the verge of repealing its poll-tax law, this does not mean that Tennessee has started a parade of poll-tax repealers. There remains tacit, if not active, support of the poll tax as a means of preventing what it is claimed would be the virtual taking over of government by Negroes in some sections. Where the tax is not defended openly on this basis, it is held to be a legitimate means of raising money, and of no real influence on suffrage anyway.

Crump Backed Move

Tennessee's action may be attributed to the fact that it has a relatively small proportion of Negroes, around 15 per cent, and, for the South, a relatively substantial number of Republicans.

Important, though not altogether clear in its implications, was the fact that the Tennessee bill went through because it had the support of Gov. Prentice Cooper, who is supported by genial "Boss" Edward Crump of Memphis. It had been presumed that the so-called Crump machine owed its very existence to the poll tax. By controlling a small margin of votes in Shelby County, the machine has for years more or less controlled the State. Its control of that majority in Shelby County, it was said, would not be possible were every voter, otherwise eligible, able and willing to pay his poll tax and vote.

In his campaign for his first two terms Governor Cooper gave at least lip service to poll-tax repeal, but did nothing about it. In fact, he appeared to be discouraging it. This reporter talked with Governor Cooper last spring just before his campaign opened and found him coyly evading any good word about repeal. He later advocated it, however, in effect siding with his arch-critic, the Nashville Tennessean and other newspapers and agencies such as the League of Women Voters, which have been fighting for repeal for years.

Popular Demand

His sincerity was questioned, however, when it required forceful prodding to get the necessary legislation introduced. To his credit, though, was the fact that he worked earnestly for its passage, from then on.

In the background, meanwhile, is the question why the Crump machine acquiesced to the popular demand for repeal. Some observers here say that through the years it has been discovered that the machine could exercise sufficient control without the poll tax, and that though its leaders would prefer to have this added protection, they were ready to chance it without this weapon and, in the process, make a popular gesture.

There are those, too, who note that the question of the Act's constitutionality was prominent in the discussion from the start. They declare they suspect that the machine support was founded on the assumption that the bill would be declared void anyway, and thus would do no harm. It is awaiting a court test.

The question is bound up with local, sectional, and national issues. Somewhere in this picture political observers here are trying to fit in two other recent events. James A. Farley, former Democratic National Chairman, who broke with President Roosevelt over the third-term issue, recently spoke before the Crump-controlled Tennessee Legislature. Not long after that, Mr. Crump made the surprising announcement that he opposed confirmation of Edward J. Flynn as Minister to Australia.

New Political Line-up

Is this, it is asked, a symptom of some new political line-up which would give voice to the growing discontent among Southern Democrats with the New Deal? This is a real and deep-seated discontent. It centers around the inevitable states' rights business, but the flame is fanned by New Deal handling of the race problem, and New Deal social philosophy which runs counter to the ideas of the fundamentally conservative southern Democrat.

It is at least clear that whether any other poll-tax states repeal their state laws in this regard Washington can expect no new sympathy from this direction for its plan for poll-tax repeal.

N. J. Canal Bill Wins Favor Of Group in House

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—A bill to authorize a ship canal across New Jersey won approval yesterday of the House Rivers and Harbors Committee and appropriation of $44,000,000 for trans-Florida barge canal was reported indorsed by a House appropriations subcommittee. Both were advanced to ease East Coast fuel oil shortages.

The New Jersey passage, between Bordentown on the Delaware River to Sayreville on the Raritan River, would be 27 feet deep and complete a submarine-free route for petroleum and other products to New England. It had a favorable recommendation from Army Engineers for the first time since it was forwarded in 1913 and the Committee instructed Chairman Joseph J. Mansfield (D) of Texas, to seek House consideration.

A member of Congress who asked not to be quoted reported the appropriations subcommittee voted 4 to 3 to include the Florida canal item in a current rivers and harbors appropriation bill, but Chairman J. Buell Snyder (D) of Pennsylvania, and other members of his group, declined to confirm the report. Mr. Snyder told a reporter that "whoever told you that talked out of turn," adding the Committee had not completed action on the appropriation measure. The canal was authorized by the last Congress, which did not appropriate for it.

The New Jersey ship canal, advocated for 30 years to link the northern and southern inland waterways and provide a complete inside passage, would give a 27-foot channel from New England to Norfolk, Va., where it would join a shallower canal along the coast, across Florida, thence along the Gulf Coast to Corpus Christi.

The Committee, in reporting the New Jersey canal bill by Majority Leader John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, raised the authorization cost from $187,000,000 to $199,000,000 to relieve New Jersey from any outlay for right-of-way and relocation of bridges.

Should the bill be passed and signed by the President, Congress then would have to appropriate funds for the work. Construction time is estimated by Army engineers at four years.

CLASSIFIED

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ON ANOTHER PAGE OF THIS ISSUE

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WANTED for school year of 1943-44, a woman or man not immediately subject to service in the Armed Forces to teach SPANISH in a midwestern preparatory school. Christian Scientist required. Box H-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

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NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS
Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

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HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN—Share work, pleasant home. No laundry. $60 per month. Write Box X-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. or Tel. Bay 9-8368.

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GIRL or woman to join the household of business couple. Phone Columbus 5-7300, Extension 136 (N. Y. C.) or write Box B-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

GENERAL maid, 2 adults; good plain cook, neat; own room and bath; references required. Call evenings Belmont 3986 (Mass.).

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COMPANION; time for study; good home, small remuneration; no housework. Write Box P-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

KEW GARDENS, N. Y.—Housekeeper for teacher's small house; good plain cook, $30.00 month. Vig. 4-3787. Box X-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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EXECUTIVE, experienced in general administrative work; personnel, financing and operation in construction, public utility and banking; capable of assuming responsibility; 25 years' experience; excellent references; will accept foreign assignment. Box M-99, The Christian Science Monitor, 1002 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo.

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INFORMATION WANTED

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ESTATE OF WILLIAM SCOTT, late of Wellington (N. Z.), formerly a labourer but latterly a hairdresser and tobacconist (known in boxing circles as "Nugget" Scott, and at one time worked on the N. S. W. Railways and the Warnoora Dam). Would the next-of-kin or anybody knowing their whereabouts communicate with the District Public Trustees, Wellington, N. Z.

Theodore George Richardson formerly show business. Anyone knowing whereabouts communicate Box K-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

RATES
Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	15c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Lo. 5-6800. 24-hr. service. Suburban branches.

RADIO SERVICE

RADIO and electrical sales and repairs. HEPNER RADIO, 5884 Forbes Street, Hazel 0256, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOLOISTS WANTED

WANTED — SOLOIST. Christian Science church, Essex County, N. J.; write for audition. Write Box F-4, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

SOLOIST AND ORGANIST WANTED

AUDITIONS will be held for regular substitute soloists and organists in large Christian Science church in Greater New York; Christian Scientists preferred. Write Box F-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FRENCH CONVERSATION classes at the Ellot, Boston; spring term starting now. 10 classes $6. Call Madame Riviere, Ken. 4082.

PIANO—HARMONY—EURHYTHMICS
Jean Patterson—Juilliard Graduate
828 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. Cl 7-6372—Mo 2-4308.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Are You Floundering for lack of Guidance? Consult Helen Trimpe, Director, Careers for Women, 342 Madison, N. Y. C., MU 2-0282.

WANTED

WELL-EQUIPPED machine shop desires work rebuilding; experimental and general machine work. Williams Machine Co. Inc., Poultney, Vt.

WANTED TO BUY

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats, etc. Also men's used clothing. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th, opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CHick. 4-4408.

New Jersey

ATLANTIC CITY

KENTS
RESTAURANTS
ATLANTIC CITY
Delicious Food Delightful Surroundings Reasonable Prices
1214 Atlantic Ave. 2124 Atlantic Ave.
1700 Pacific Ave.

CAMDEN

"Famous Brand" Cancellations
Shoes for Men, Women and Children
Not rejects or damaged shoes but "First Quality" from "Famous Makers"
Sheppard's
"FINE SHOES FROM FINE SOURCES"
CANCELLATION FOOTWEAR
204 Broadway Open Eves. Cam. 10007

CRANFORD

Jack W. Apgar
Telephone CRanford 6-0866
Moved to 109 N. Union, Cranford, N. J.
Dinnerware Hardware
Unpainted Furniture Gifts

EAST ORANGE

Individual Millinery
Complete Showing of Spring Hats
Silver
11 North Harrison Street

DIRECT SERVICE
Odorless Dry Cleaning
PRESSING—ALTERATIONS
27 N. Arlington Ave. OR. 3-1179

Taxi Service and Private Limousines for All Occasions
East Orange Cab Co.
Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS GARAGE
4 ARLINGTON PLACE OR 3-9000

Charlotte Chari Davis
CORSETIERE
Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
11 No. Harrison Street Or 4-4857

Chas. T. Horncker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360—7361
Member F. T. D.

ENGLEWOOD

CAMPBELL'S
dedicated to lovers of Flowers
28 E. Palisade Ave. Ph. Eng. 3-2245

OTTO KNUPPEL
30 East Palisade Avenue
Excellent Quality Foods
NORMAL PRICES
Formerly
SHEFFIELD FARMS CO., INC.
Tel. Englewood 3-4774-5

Flowers by Wire
ART FLOWER SHOP, INC.
8 NORTH DEAN STREET
Gladden Every Day With Flowers
Large Assortment of Flowering Plants
Cut Flowers • Corsages
Call Englewood 3-4884-5

HACKENSACK

KATES BROS.
"Scientific Shoe Fitting"
SHOES FOR PROBLEM FEET
For Men, Women, Children
216 Main Street Hackensack, N. J.

LAW
INCORPORATED
202 Main Street
HABERDASHER
Hackensack 2-9490
Fine Furniture for the Home
Schaffer's
EST. 1909
375 Main Street Hackensack

NEW JERSEY

HOBOKEN

GEISMAR'S
Quality Clothes *Priced Moderately*
Men's Apparel Since 1888
222 WASHINGTON STREET

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6914 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS WATCHES CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
Laundry work in all its branches.
Hudson County's A-1 Laundry. Also fur and dry cleaning.
29-35 E. 30 St., Bayonne, N. J.
Phone Bay. 3-4600

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke
Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111

For "Printing"
Of Every Description
G. A. BANDOMER & SONS
112 Linden Avenue, Jersey City

MAPLEWOOD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: So. Orange 2-6083. Hours: 9 to 11 a. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. S. CAMPBELL
Plumbing, Heating, Tinning
Repairing promptly attended to
3 Highland Place SO 2-0537

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 3-1280, 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

100% WOOL SPRING SUITS
18.98 to 34.98
Babs
MONTCLAIR • SUMMIT

S. Bahto
DRY CLEANERS
TAILORS • FURRIERS
Same day cleaning service if desired.
623 Valley Road Phone: Upper Montclair MO. 3-1588
Gifts Books

Greeting Cards
BURNER'S
629 Valley Rd. Upper Montclair, N. J.

Bynderian Bros.
RUGS—CARPETS
RUG CLEANING SERVICE
555 Bloomfield Ave. Tel. Mo. 2-5860

WM. B. CORBY COAL CO.
281 GLENWOOD AVE., BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
"blue coal" Koppers Coke
Atlantic Fuel Oil—We maintain our own fuel oil storage plant.
BL. 2-0603

"THE SHOP THAT'S DIFFERENT"
Nann's Flowers
Phone Montclair 2-2352 605 Bloomfield Ave.
Night Phone: Verona 8-4865
Greenhouses, Verona, N. J.

CLAIRIDGE BOOK & GIFT SHOP
Rental Library—Stationery
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
11 Church Street Montclair 2-0763

Crossword Quiz Answers

P	U	D	D	I	N	G
O			E	L	I	A
B		K	E	L	L	Y
B	E	A	R			N
L	A	T		F	R	O
E	R	R	O	L		R
	S	I	L	A	S	
K		N	E	C	K	S
A	R	A		O	I	L
N			A	N	T	E
S	T	A	R	S		D
A	I	D	A			G
S	P	A	N	G	L	E

NEW JERSEY

NEWARK

Swanson & Stehli
Electrical Contractors
RCA and Zenith Radios
Victor, Decca and Columbia Records
GIFTS
For All Occasions
Everything in electrical appliances and supplies
Tel. Es. 3-5375
710 Springfield Ave.

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

CLINTON
OFFICE SUPPLY CO.
Office Furniture
Printing, Filing Supplies
Greeting Cards, Law Blanks
16 CLINTON ST. MARKET 3-4778-9

NUTLEY

SISCO DAIRY CO.
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic, Clifton, Paterson, Radburn, Nutley, Bloomfield, Garfield, Rutherford, E. Rutherford, Wallington, Belleville, Carlstadt
Phone PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream, Toilet Requisites, Films and Candy.
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

NEW SPRING SUITS AND TOPCOATS
ALL WOOL—Now Showing at
The Morris Shop
296 Main Street, Cor. Day Street

Lindsley's Hardware Stores
Seeds, Garden Tools
Fertilizers, Paints, Oils and Glass
319 Main Street Tel. OR. 3-8200

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel.: 6-2956J2. Hours: 9-10 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Complete Department Store
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-5900

TEPPER'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
FOR EVERY SEASON
FOR ALL THE FAMILY
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-3100

GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
Garments Fitted to Every Type of Figure
(Camp Belts)
Phone Plfd. 6-2182
186 East Front St. Plainfield, N. J.

Moves to Town
415 Park Ave.
Tel. PL. 6-1583
Gates' HIGHWAY FURNITURE SHOP INC.

VOGEL and TANZER
Choice Meats — Fancy Groceries Fruits and Vegetables—Fresh Daily
PROMPT DELIVERY
South Ave., Cor. Berckman St.
TEL. PL. 6-9373

Professional Beauty Shop
Every Branch of BEAUTY CULTURE
615 Park Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.
TELEPHONE PL. 6-6116

EDDIE'S BEAUTY SALON
Distinctive Hairdressing
518 Park Avenue
Telephone PL 6-5021
Air-Conditioned for Your Comfort

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD

Ridgewood Rug & Furniture Co.
17 Chestnut St. Tel. RD. 6-0260
Furniture—Rugs—Linoleum
Rug Cleaning

PAUL'S BEAUTY SALON
111 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone Ridgewood 6-6167

The Greenery
Flower Shop
ARTISTIC FLORAL ARRANGEMENTS
82 E. Ridgewood Ave. Phone 6-0285
Ridgewood, N. J.
WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS

WESTERMAN'S
Juvenile Fashion Center
NEW SPRING CLOTHES
For the Young
Layettes and Gifts
1 E. Ridgewood Ave. R. 6-3733

Antiques
Nina Walker Robertson
RED MOON SHOP
Cedar Hill Avenue
Wyckoff, N. J. Phone Wyckoff 344-J

JEAN'S MILLINERY
For Your New Spring Hats
STRAWS For Sport OR FELTS Dress Wear
28 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

C. C. S. Co., Inc.
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
10 Godwin Avenue Ridg. 6-3345
State Highway No. 2 Ridg. 6-3346

BON-TON & J. J. FRIEDMAN, Inc.
45 North Broad Street
Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors and Furriers
Phone Ridg. 6-4400

FOSTER'S
Paint & Hardware Co.
House Furnishings
70 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

RUTHERFORD

INSURANCE
FIRE, LIABILITY, COMPENSATION, BURGLARY, JEWELRY
LIFE, ACCIDENT, AUTOMOBILE, WINDSTORM, TOURIST
ALBERT D. BERGMANN
82 WILSON AVENUE RU. 2-4315

Park Hardware Company
For your VICTORY GARDEN you will need SEEDS, FERTILIZERS, TOOLS—we have them.
130 Park Ave. Ru. 2-6130

Borschneck & Nott, Inc.
Flowers for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
96 Park Avenue Ru. 2-7227

TEANECK

Conserve Your Ration Points by Buying
Fresh Vegetables & Fruit
WE HAVE THEM
Petersen Finer Foods
450 Cedar Lane Tel. 6-1334-5

Cut Flowers—House Plants
H. Encke
252 E. Ft. Lee Road Tea. 6-1276

TRENTON

Gifts, Cosmetics and Confections
ADAMS & SICKLES
State and Prospect Sts., Trenton, N. J.
Telephone 6396 E. W. Adams, Reg. Phar.

UNION CITY

Dial UNion 3-9648 Optical Repairs
ANDREWS
Expert Watch Repairing
Jewelry
119 48th Street Union City, N. J.

Dial—UNion 7-8120
HERMAN KRUG
Paints — Hardware
4217 Park Avenue, Union City, N. J.

WESTFIELD

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
321 South Ave. Opp. R. R. Station
Westfield 2-2525—2526

All Laundry and Dry Cleaning Work Done in Our Own Plant
LAUNDRY BLANKETS DRY CLEANING CURTAINS RUGS PILLOWS
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service
INCORPORATED
When Telephoning from Out of Town
CALL WX 1500, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Free Prepaid Service

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

WOOD BROOK FARMS
Dairy Products
Phone W X 2030

Direct From Our Farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD WATCHUNG
FANWOOD DUNELLEN
SCOTCH PLAINS SOUTH PLAINFIELD
205 E. 5th St., Plainfield Tel. Plfd. 6-8582

MARTIN'S
TOY AND SPORT SHOP
An All-Year-Round Toy Store
New Toys as they are introduced to the trade.
148 E. BROAD ST. WESTFIELD, N. J.

VISWAT'S DAIRY
Full Line of Dairy Products
Prompt Delivery and Courteous Service for Almost 30 Years
235 North Ave. W. Tel. We. 2-0620
WESTFIELD, N. J.

For the Lenten Season
HOT CROSS BUNS DAILY and COOKIES for EASTER
Telephone Your Orders
BONAT BAKE SHOP
W. TRENKLE, Prop.
220 East Broad Street Tel. WE. 2-2250

WEST NEW YORK

Ford SAVE YOUR CAR
Service and Genuine Parts, also AMOCO Gas and Oils
EICHLER MOTOR CORP.
Hudson Blvd. at 52nd St. Dial UNion 7-0043

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store Famous for Shoes
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
one of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
Outfitters to Men and Boys
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Flowers for All Occasions
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906 Hamilton St., Phone 9687
ALLENTOWN, PA.

Appel JEWELER
624 Hamilton Street Allentown, Pa.

ERIE

For QUALITY Call
Lawrence Cleaners and Dyers
402 West Third Street Phone 22-987

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

Kuppenheimer
handcrafted suits for Spring. Rich, new shades; smartly styled; sensibly priced $50.
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 State St., Erie, Pa.

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store—Erie, Penn.
It's smart economy to buy Fur and Fur-Trimmed Coats Now.

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone W-82-387. Hours: 8:30 to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth Street
Erie, Pa.

Accessories for Your Spring Suit

HARRISBURG

"A Little Finer, a Little More Careful"
Menger's
FINE CLEANING
325 S. 17th St. Phone 4-3128

Harold's
CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3407 Derry Street Phone 5232

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ALBRECHT'S FLOWERS
ARDMORE
NARBERTH
WAYNE

MAIN LINE—Haverford

? ? ? ? ?
THE ANSWER
GLADYS PAINE CORTRIGHT
Haverford, Pa.
CLOTHES FOR EVERY OCCASION
3 min. from station Ard. 6789

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196 9 a m to 12 noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

YOU WILL BE PLEASED TO DISCOVER that the wedding gift YOU had sent from the COOPER store was the finest of them all.
FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
109 South 13th Street
Certified Gemologists, Registered Jewelers American Gem Society

READING

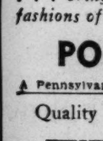
Cambrooke . . .
. . . brings you exclusive spring fashions of new "duration" fabrics.
POMEROY'S
A Pennsylvania Institution Estab. in 1876
Quality Clothing Since 1914
WEINER'S
MAURICE H. WEINER
759 PENN STREET

For Better Pastry and Cakes, Try
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn Streets Dial 6253

SCRANTON

Samters
Fits You Out in Fashion
FOR SPRING
Samters
A Scranton Institution for Over 70 Years

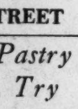
H. H. Burschel Estab. 1880 J. J. Mirtz
Burschel DAIRY COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream Butter and Cottage Cheese
Hampton, Ninth and Fellows Streets



Nothing but Flowers Can Say So Sincerely "I'm thinking of You"
Schultheis Florist
612 LINDEN STREET Phone 8246

SEWICKLEY

Wright's Silver Cream



SELECT Food Market
PHONE 1900 FREE DELIVERY 510 BEAVER ST SEWICKLEY
SEWICKLEY SANITARY MILK CO., Inc.
Milk—Cream—Butter
Eggs—Cheese—Ice Cream
Sandwiches Delicatessen Products
OPEN EVENINGS
Phone 434 426 Beaver St.

KEM-TONE
Miracle Wall Finish
$2.92 per Gallon
HIGNER HARDWARE COMPANY
TEL. 1128 SEWICKLEY PENNA.

PENNSYLVANIA

SEWICKLEY
(Continued)

KNAPP DRUG CO.
Tel. Sewickley 10 and 11
BROADWAY PHARMACY
Tel. Coraopolis 402
Early American Toiletries

SWARTHMORE

MOVE SAFELY!
By J. C. Stilwell & Son
Old Furniture and New for Sale
Storage—Morton—SW. 0676

UPPER DARBY

Famous Brand Cancellations
Shoes for Men, Women and Children
Not rejects or damaged shoes but "First Quality" from "Famous Makers"
Sheppard's
6808 Market Street Upper Darby, Pa.
Open Evenings Blvd. 9797



Spring Freshness
For the Home
Smarten up the hallway with a dropleaf table and a mirror. Get that credenza or breakfront bookcase you want—those end tables and lamps.
COLLINS STORE
7056 Garrett Road Blvd. 9768

We are specialists in ALL WOOL FACE BROADLOOMS. Only approved and tested qualities are represented.
WOLF
FLOOR COVERING STORE
(Formerly with John Wanamaker)
Ph. Blvd. 4827 7043 Garrett Road

H. G. Torboss, Prop. Phone Blvd. 9840
GAS SUNOCO OILS
Boulevard Sunoco Service
Springton and Marshall Roads Upper Darby, Pa.

The Blackstone Sweater Shop
Sweaters—Knitted Sportswear
Hand Knitting Yarns—Hosiery
29 South 69th Street Blvd. 5312

STEWART'S
Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing Service
Rugs Cleaned and Stored
7046 MARSHALL ROAD BLVD. 2525

SCHNEIDER'S
Candy and Ice Cream Our Own Make
23 South 69th Street Blvd. 9971

VOGEL'S flowers
"When It's a Matter of Quality"
Blvd. 0445 111 Fairfield Ave.

UPPER DARBY
Drexel Hill
HERMAN TILLES
Select Meats, Butter, Eggs, Poultry and Produce
734 Burmont Rd. Drexel Hill, Pa.
Phones Clearbrook 6570—6571

UPPER DARBY
East Lansdowne
LANSDOWNE ICE AND COAL CO.
Baltimore and Melrose Avenues
LANSDOWNE, PA.
Madison 7000 Allegheny 3631
Saratoga 7700

UPPER DARBY
Lansdowne
INTERBORO LAUNDRY Inc.
Quality Laundry Services
Dry Cleaning of the Better Class
Serving Delaware County, West Phila., and the Main Line
PEMBROKE AVE. LANSDOWNE, PA.
PHONE MAD. 8400

WILKINSBURG

Dash to DASCH'S
for MEN'S WEAR
Wilkinsburg's Largest Men's Store
800 Wood St. at South Avenue
Phone: FEnhurst 4600
We have a complete stock of Florsheim and Portage Shoes. Bring Coupon #17 for purchase of shoes.

CHARLIE PLIES
CLEANER and DYER
TAILORING
"Particular Service for Particular People"
CHurchill 6800 607 SOUTH AVENUE

KISER BROTHERS
Stationery, Greeting Cards
Office Supplies
755 Penn Avenue PE. 4875

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.



Feeds 10,000!

Editor's Note: The following story, which originally appeared in the Cape Argus, Cape Town, South Africa, was dispatched to this office on Dec. 24, 1942—it arrived a few days ago.

Johannesburg, Dec. 24

One of the nicest parties in Johannesburg today is that given by Mr. D. J. Swanepoel. It seems almost a pity to publicize it, for the giver is not very interested in publicity..

A butcher for 49 years, Mr. Swanepoel opened a meat market at Linden in 1906. Twenty-five years ago, when the business had grown considerably, the butcher and his wife had the idea of roasting a sheep and inviting anyone who wished to come and eat of it. The idea was so successful that it became an annual event.

Today, Mr. Swanepoel had ready for his guests 2,500 pounds of cooked meat, hundreds of yards of sausages and polony, 400 loaves of bread, golden cheeses, etc.

Outside the butcher shop are notices, "December 24. Everyone Welcome." This is no fictitious invitation. Mr. Swanepoel expects to feed up to 10,000 people today.

"They come from everywhere," he said, smiling happily. He was busy greeting old friends—people who have not missed the party for 25 years—and welcoming new ones. For all he had a big welcome. "Stay all day and have a good time," he called out, waving a hand towards the lavish spread.

Last week it was not possible to buy pork at Mr. Swanepoel's market. It was being kept for sausages for this party. Not so long ago, a customer noticed great heaps of polony in the shop. She asked why there was so much, and was told that, as meat was scarce, Mr. Swanepoel had been giving away polony to those in need.

Last Christmas, Mr. Swanepoel had printed a large number of Afrikaans Bibles, beautifully bound, which he gave to guests at his "free party."

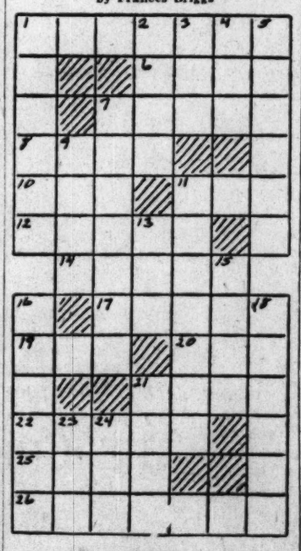
He sent a Bible to his good friend Winston Churchill and on the fly leaf were written the signatures of his family and friends, together with the inscription: "We fight together. We pray for each other. May this Holy Bible bring us together once more and forever."

Mr. Churchill sent Mr. Swanepoel a personal letter of thanks and commented with pleasure on the inscription.

As his business has grown—it is a huge, modern establishment today—Mr. Swanepoel has found he has more than enough for his simple needs and he takes delight in giving away what he has to spare.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—It is said that the proof of what is in the eating?
6—What was Charles Lamb's pseudonym?
7—What is surname of "Little Nellie" in the musical comedy?
8—What animal is associated with Bern, Switzerland?
10—Coin of Latvia.
11—From.
12—What comedian is co-starred with Lupe Velez in "Mexican Spitfire" films?
14—What is first name of "weaver of Raveloe" in George Eliot's novel?
17—What do you call slender part of a bottle (pl.)?
19—Southern constellation.
20—Greasy substance.
21—What prefix denotes "prior to"?
22—Milky Way is composed of what?
25—Scenes of what opera are laid in Memphis and Thebes?
26—What is a small plate or boss of shining metal?

Down
1—Who "wrapped his nose in a piece of scarlet flannel"?
2—A pudu is what?
3—Kankakee is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
4—Nothing.
5—Who was co-starred with Charles Farrell in a film version of "Seventh Heaven"?
7—Who weds Brom Bones in "Legend of Sleepy Hollow"?
9—Jack rabbit has very long what?
11—What are small bottles?
13—What was first name of Bull, Norwegian violinist?
15—What is a brief comic sketch included in a revue?
16—Haskell Indian School, largest in U. S., is located in what State?
18—What is the heavy hammer used by blacksmiths?
21—What is name of a group of islands in Galway Bay?
23—Small ostrich plume is what?
24—Girl's name.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

What the Practical Value of Making Artificial Lighting Is?

Lightning, just a few decades ago, was a frequent cause of electric service interruptions. Statistics indicate that there were 50 to 100 interruptions each year on every 100 miles of power transmission lines subject to the average number of thunderstorms.

To prevent such service cut-offs and to prevent costly damage to vital power system equipment, extensive lightning research has been carried on in the Westinghouse laboratories at Trafford, East Pittsburgh, Pa.

The laboratory produces replicas of natural lightning, from ordinary 150-volt alternating current. This electricity is turned into lightning strokes by means of a giant four-legged apparatus about 20 feet high, known as a surge generator. The surge generator has



Lightning research has revealed ways of guarding electric power systems.

30 reservoirs or capacitors, each of which is capable of being charged to 100,000 volts. This makes possible an accumulated pressure of approximately 3,000,000 volts.

Experiments with this laboratory-made lightning have enabled engineers to make such strides in power line protection that in place of up to 100 interruptions per year, the same power system may be halted by lightning only once in three or four years.

The brief but extremely high surges of current and voltage produced by lightning are what used to wreak havoc with transformers, generators, and other power system apparatus. To meet this problem Westinghouse engineers have developed devices that limit the surges reaching the plant equipment, and have designed insulation and other parts of the apparatus to stand up under the pounding of the thunderbolts.

Studies in the lightning laboratories have led to the development of better systems for the protection of ordnance plants, oil storage depots, ammunition dumps, and other buildings where explosives are stored or manufactured, and have resulted as well in the prevention of millions of dollars of damage to vital power production installations. —W. P. Keasbey



Wide World

Camera Close-Up of Cormorants

By evolving an ingenious method of remote synchronization of two flash bulbs near the nest, Dr. Eliot Porter got this dramatic shot. It reveals a family of double-crested cormorants snapped in Arizona. Dr. Porter's flashlight photos, part in color and part in black and white, are now on exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art, New York City.

In Lighter Vein

The Easier Way

A bright-eyed Lieutenant (j. g.) on duty with the Pacific fleet writes us that he was a member of a party which went ashore on a far-flung coral atoll. It was inhabited by friendly natives, who made them welcome in a fashion familiar to anybody who has ever seen a South sea movie. For one thing, the native boys climbed the coconut palms, monkey fashion, and tossed down coconuts, which were hacked open to provide milk for the guests. Our hero noticed, however, that the trunks of all palms had been notched for climbing and that the native lads wore Keds, the athletic footgear with the special inner sole.—The New Yorker.

Prize Remarks

Housewife: "But, Tom, we're lucky to be able to live beyond our income, the way prices have gone up."—Tit-Bits.

A Verse for Today . . .

Be not afraid, only believe.—Mark 5:36

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: Thank goodness, we live in a free country, where a man may say what he thinks if he isn't afraid his wife, his neighbors or his boss will criticize him, and if he's sure it will not hurt his business or reputation.

Words of Current Interest

Ensuing — *En-su'-ing* (e and i short, u long as in cube).

Traces back to Latin, *insequi*, "to follow upon." Going from the fifteenth century or before, "ensue" has carried a variety of significations but has always held close to the fundamental verb. Mostly used today with an intransitive force, often with the idea of "to follow as a consequence." The participle as adjective, "ensuing," goes well back, too, being found early in the seventeenth century. The word comes into English, as does "pursue," and the elementary form, "sue," by the French route, and hence the odd spelling.

Signet — *Sig'-net* (both vowels short). By Webster's second choice, the *e* may be pronounced as short *i*.

Defined as a seal set in a finger ring. Much in literal use from Chaucer down, and in figurative use since the eighteenth century. Employed adjectively in certain compounds, being joined by a hyphen to its accompanying noun. Traces back to Latin *signum*, "a sign." The Latin verb *signare* is found with the meaning "to stamp" (as a coin), and this force seems more or less implied in "signet." By way of allusion to a sovereign's or a government's seal, the word often expresses the idea of authority or finality.

Legitimate (adj.) — *Le-jit'-i-mit* (*e* quick-long as in debate, first and third *i*'s short, second clipped-short as in charity). Where Webster's allows the *a* of the last syllable to be obscured to short *i*, Oxford lets it drop to short *e*. When the word is used as a verb, the *a* of the last syllable is retained, and is pronounced long.

Strictly means "conformable to law"; more broadly, "normal," "genuine." Classic Latin has *legitimus*, "allowed by law." Late Latin comes along with a past participle form, *legitimatus*, "declared lawful," from which fifteenth-century English derives its word "legitimate."

Free Meals for Pupils

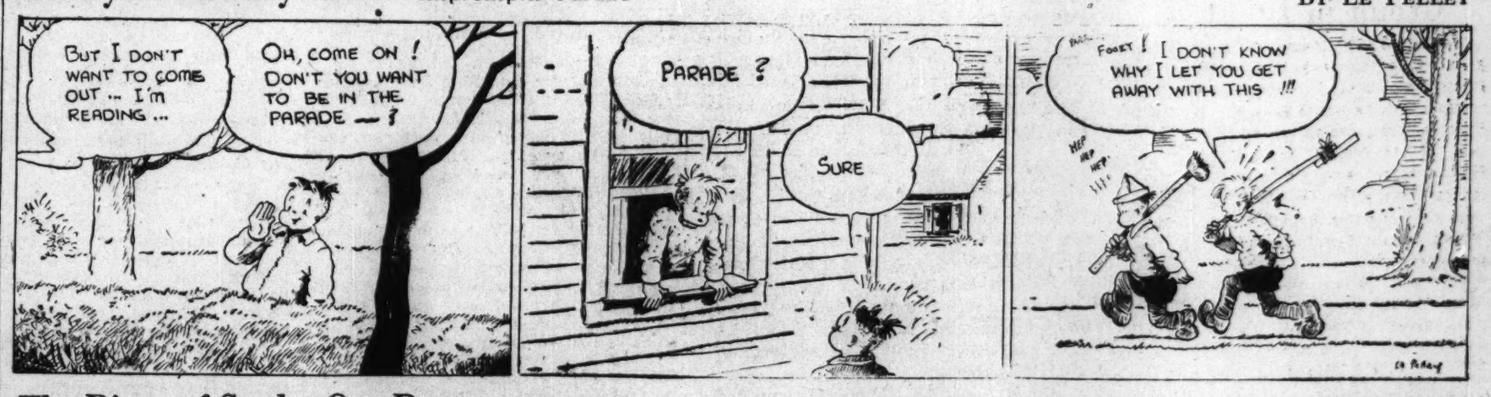
Since 1906, children from poor homes in Great Britain have received free meals at school.

NEWS ITEM— CAMPHOR TREES, NOW FLOURISHING IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY, MAY REPLACE SUPPLIES HERETOFORE IMPORTED FROM JAPAN.



Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Impromptu Parade*

By Le Pelley



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Thought So*

By Rodgers



The Adventures of Waddles—*No Sea-Cucumbers in His Garden*

By The Hagers



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Time to Act

Some sincere advocates of American participation in a system of world security are questioning the wisdom of raising the issue in the Senate at this time—as it is raised by the Ball-Burton-Hatch-Hill resolution. They are concerned lest Senators who, nudged by events, had begun to emerge from the shell of isolationism, take fright and climb back in. They fear that opposition which had been melting under the pressure of war's necessities may harden again in the acerbities of debate.

Now there is good reason to cherish the tender growth of United Nations co-operation. But common danger nourished co-operation; every approach toward victory lessens the impulse to co-operate. The long-range need for collective security will be no less when war ends, but it will be less urgent and visible. After the rain stops we tend to forget the leaky roof.

Moreover, as a practical matter it must be asked how much farther United Nations co-operation could grow when continually threatened by the blight of Senate disapproval. Military and economic collaboration for winning the war has been fairly good, although haphazard and incomplete. But beyond the Churchill-Roosevelt conferences and lend-lease there is no machinery for united action by the United Nations. Both these methods will decline in peace. There is no United Nations organization which by work in the war is gaining strength for the task of maintaining peace.

One alternative to a Senate declaration would be a device by which the President could obtain the constant "advice and consent" of the Senate. This was envisaged by the framers of the Constitution who were thinking of a Senate not much bigger than its present Foreign Relations Committee. But today there is no clearly feasible method, except a vote, for obtaining either advice or a dependable sign of consent from the Senate.

President Roosevelt is non-committal on the Ball-Burton-Hatch-Hill resolution. Two possible reasons are apparent. One is that he does not want to press the Senate on a point where it is jealous of executive authority. The other, indicated by Senator Connally's statement, is that he may feel a United Nations Council would interfere with the conduct of the war. However, a stage has been reached today where United Nations plans—even for conduct of the war—are hampered by lack of assurance about the Senate's sanction for American participation in the policing of the peace.

This newspaper welcomes the resolution of the four Senators as a means of obtaining this essential assurance. We believe the American people are ready to take their full share in policing the peace and preventing another war. We believe that if they will make their purpose known, the Senate will find no difficulty in giving its consent and a basic step toward winning the peace will have been taken.

Stephen Vincent Benét

"He has enjoyed his work, and the rewards thereof." With almost prophetic instinct William Rose Benét wrote these words in an article entitled "My Brother Steve," which appeared in The Saturday Review of Literature in the autumn of 1941. He said, "I have watched my brother become a first-rate writing man, support a wife and three children, and at the same time save his own soul. Nor has he ever shirked a real assignment."

The epic American poem, "John Brown's Body," which brought Stephen Vincent Benét the Pulitzer Prize and universal recognition, was a real assignment, dictated by an inner conviction. About 17 years ago he turned his back on various lucrative opportunities, set out for France, and wrote America's history into lines of which any country might be justly proud.

What he has bequeathed to his beloved native land is already highly valued and will become more so as time goes on. He did not wait for American material to be fashionable before making it the fabric of his stories and his poems. From his early days he acknowledged it in himself and his environment, and one finds among works produced years ago:

> I have fallen in love with American names,
> The sharp names that never get fat,
> The snakeskin-titles of mining-claims,
> The plumed war-bonnet of Medicine Hat,
> Tucson and Deadwood and Lost Mule Flat.

He was a gifted and an honest workman, and the success he enjoyed was well earned.

A Word to Mrs. Schultz*

"Well, good-bye, Mrs. Browne. Here, don't forget your prize. See you next Tuesday. We'll pick up you and Mrs. Finebaum on this corner at 1 o'clock. Don't forget! Good-by, now."

"All right, Mrs. Schultz. Good-by!"

Mrs. Browne was clambering out of a sedan into which at least six other women were wedged. It was obvious where she had been. "Bridge prize" was written all over the gaudy vase she clutched in her arms.

The sedan bore a conspicuous blue and white "A" sticker, and the matronly Mrs. Schultz wore the self-satisfied smile of one who was making a sacrifice in a worthy cause. Wasn't she carrying six women to Mrs. Jones's and "sharing rides, like Uncle Sam said?"

Probably there are many like the smiling woman at the wheel who think they are doing the right thing, but who still do not understand why they are asked to stop *all* driving for pleasure.

"Doesn't the Government let me have three gallons a week? Can't I do what I please with my measly three gallons?" Mrs. Schultz might ask.

No, ma'am! You are not expected to use any of your three gallons a week unless absolutely necessary. The less gasoline you—and all other A-card holders—use, the less demand on tank-car, tanker, and pipeline space. Thus vital fuel oil can be delivered by car and pipeline and tankers can be devoted solely to supplying the armed forces, including our tanks and planes.

You understand, don't you, Mrs. Schultz?

*Any fancied resemblance of any character herein to any person of the reader's acquaintance may or may not be purely imaginary.

Non-Trespassing Miners

The suave words of John L. Lewis in conveying the attitude of the United Mine Workers towards the current contract negotiations do not succeed in concealing a very serious threat to American war production, domestic comfort, and the fight against inflation. When Mr. Lewis blandly assures mine owners that unless an agreement is signed before April 1, "it is a safe assumption . . . the miners will not trespass your property," he threatens a strike.

"Refusing to trespass" might not be a strike in the technical sense. It might weasel around the no-strike pledge of labor, but it would result in the same end: a stoppage of coal production.

Moreover, if the strongest group of labor now under collective bargaining succeeds in breaking such anti-inflation controls as the Little Steel formula, the floodgates will be breached, wages generally will spiral upwards, as Price Administrator Brown warns. Prices will follow in hot pursuit.

We recognize that many claims for higher wages are valid. Many wages were uncomfortably low, even before the war, and living costs have ascended steeply. It is clear, too, that in many instances the Little Steel formula, allowing 15 per cent increase above levels of Jan. 1, 1941, is unrealistic in measuring those increased living costs. We know, too, that when the history of American labor progress comes to be written, the contributions of the Mine Workers in attaining a better deal for the workingman will loom large. Nor do we pass judgment on the merits of the miners' present demand for $2 a day and other changes in addition to their $7 base pay.

But if these 450,000 miners succeed in smashing the machinery of anti-inflation control, the effects will be felt by 130,000,000 Americans.

The plain situation—so opposite to the past experience that many are having a hard time adjusting to it—is simply that there is in America today more money with which to buy things than there are things to buy.

The National Government is trying to keep the lid on by freezing prices to protect small wage earners, and by rationing to assure fair distribution of short goods. Concomitantly, it has tried to control purchasing power by holding down wages.

Admittedly, this has not worked perfectly. It may go down in history as a "noble experiment." But it will not work better if what has been done is summarily upset by the tough, unyielding demands of one of the nation's strongest unions.

Mr. Lewis, as one man, should not be privileged to decide that the program cannot work and consequently to scuttle it for everybody else.

These are strenuous times filled with sharp dangers for Americans on the home economic front no less than on the battlefronts. Mine Workers could serve their country better by using their influence to make the fight against inflation more effective.

Our Readers Say—

"The United States of the World"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A few years ago a most illuminating and prophetic article was published in The Christian Science Monitor, entitled, "The United States of the World," by Lord Lothian. In this article Lord Lothian wrote:

> We stand today very much where Abraham Lincoln stood when he fought a four-year Civil War to prevent State sovereignty from breaking up "the union of the people" and to insure that "government of the people, by the people, should not perish from the earth." Yet it is no less the teaching of Christianity that all men are brethren—the children of one Father. National sovereignty is, at bottom, a denial of the brotherhood of men. That brotherhood can only be established by bringing all free peoples under the reign of a single constitutional law which unites them all and at the same time assures them both individual freedom and responsibility.

How unswervingly, affectionately, and untiringly did Lord Lothian work for, and strongly advocate, the forming of a world-wide fraternity of universal brotherhood, excluding none, and embracing all.

Toronto — C. H. J.

Equal Rights Amendment

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Because all women revere Carrie Chapman Catt for her work for woman suffrage, it is doubly a disappointment to find her making a public statement opposing the Equal Rights Amendment.

As quoted in the press, Mrs. Catt says, "The proposed Equal Rights Amendment is a snare and a delusion. All fundamental human rights are bestowed equally on men and women in this country." Mrs. Catt is mistaken. One glaring example of inequality is the Supreme Court interpretation in regard to jury service. While the Supreme Court has held that a State cannot bar Negro men from jury service because it would brand them as an inferior class of citizens and deprive them of the equal protection of the law guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment, it has stated further that certain restrictions might be put on jury service such as limiting it to males. A more recent decision in the Scottsboro case also guaranteed to Negro men the right to a trial by a jury including members of their race. Thus women alone have been denied the equal protection of the law.

Women were granted the right to vote by Constitutional Amendment. The various States have conferred other rights upon women, but under the Federal Constitution, written and interpreted in the light of common law, women are not complete citizens. The Equal Rights Amendment will extend to them complete citizenship rights and equal protection of the law.

Mrs. Catt is concerned because she believes that the Equal Rights Amendment will sweep away protective laws for women workers. There is no need to fear that when women achieve equality under the law, they will be forced down to the level of wage slaves. After all women are voters and can be trusted to guide legislation into the right channels. Labor legislation for women alone is selfish and out of tune with the times. Many men need the protection of better wages, shorter hours, and more healthful working conditions. The trend is toward labor legislation based on the job and not on the sex of the worker, and the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act is the pattern.

I agree that all prejudice against women will not be swept away by the Equal Rights Amendment, but I do believe that with the Amendment part of the law of the land, prejudice will be shorn of its strength.

Boston — ALMA LUTZ

Egypt Welcomes America's Sons

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Before the war I used to be a regular reader of The Christian Science Monitor, but since then it has been difficult to find it handy, due to my displacements up and down the Valley of the Nile. But in reading American newspapers our aim was to comprehend America, and now we have you among us.

The coming of your sons and brothers, apart from refreshing our ardor to continue the grim fight to victory, has given us occasion to meet them and so appreciate their values, since the American soldier is the best representative of your great civilization of liberty and the advancement of mankind.

At first hand they seem reserved and serious, but when we make their acquaintance, then the rich vines of the United States open and disclose their natural humanity, kindness, and generosity. But take the vivid pages of the daily life of their country they always talk about: Sergeant G——— from Virginia speaks about his State, with vigor convincing us of his views, but Corporal S——— from California is not slow in backing with faith his own. Pvt. Y——— backs Ohio, as the perfect State, but Pvt. T———, who has remained a silent observer, says to me, "There is nothing like Texas. Come to Texas and you will not forget it in your whole life."

Of your big cities they seldom speak; of your wonderful works nil. The rivers, lakes, mountains, plains, forests, birds, and animals make up the picture they present to us, and this is what entices us most. Wagon America, the land of the really great, is what makes the world admire and love you.

Don't have the least doubts about your sons; to your greatness they will add still more. — M. LIMBERIOS

Alexandria, Egypt.

Praying For, Not Against

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Jesus said, according to Matthew 5:44: "I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you." How many Christians in this war are praying for and not against the persecutors of Christians—praying that the light will come to them, as it did to Saint Paul, an overpowering blinding light that will change their nature?

Arcata, Cal. — C. EDWARD GRAVES

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

He Means All of Us



A Britisher on "Empire"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Truly the tongue is an unruly member. Mr. Churchill's eloquence has time and again rallied us with magnificent fire, but his statement, "We mean to hold on to our own," etc., relating to the British Empire, seems to have created more ado than all his other speeches put together.

No individual can claim to assess completely the thoughts of John Bull on this matter, but I believe the following would not be far from the mark: Strange as it may seem, the average Britisher is really rather proud of the British Commonwealth of Nations, though he tries not to shout about it, and he has often neglected it. He is firmly convinced that it is a good thing, and suspects that no other nation could have made such a good job of it as the British. He is also perfectly satisfied that his motives and intentions with regard to India and the colonies—that is, to educate them for self-government, and give them self-government as soon as they are ready for it—are above reproach. He honestly wants to see them follow in the footsteps of the self-governing dominions as soon as possible.

He finds confirmation of his faith in the integrity of his policy and in his ability to carry it through when he looks at Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, while he feels a special glow of gratitude when he thinks of Field Marshal Smuts.

All this gives him courage when he is up against a particularly sticky problem like India, about which he is profoundly unhappy, and makes him all the more determined to put forth a supreme effort to bring up the rest of his family of nations in the same way and to launch them into the world, fully independent and democratic, as soon as they have grown to nationhood.

A good deal of American criticism of the Empire and Mr. Churchill's remarks has filtered back here, from Mr. Willkie's forthright comments down to journalistic efforts so unbelievably distorted that we don't know whether to laugh or cry when we read them. The trouble is that statements which would make us smile if uttered by a foreigner may strike fairly deeply when they come from the U. S. A.

Before the Britisher is going to relinquish his own control over the Colonial Empire, two conditions must be satisfied. First, some alternative method of control has to be proposed. So far no constructive suggestion about this seems to have come from the Empire-critics, but it is surely of vital importance. Second, the Britisher must be thoroughly satisfied that the new administration is going to be appreciably better than his own.

It is probable that an extension of the League of Nations mandate system for all colonial and backward people in the world, as part of the New Order of the United Nations, would receive support from a majority of British people, provided that it promised to be really effective and universal, and that it was freely negotiated in an atmosphere of good will. An approach on these lines would certainly meet with a friendly response, whereas thoughtless, self-righteous criticism simply provokes resentment.

Manchester, England — GEOFFREY WADE

The Bookshelf

Main Street Retaliates

Tardily, but with convincing exhibits and eloquent circumstantial testimony, a champion of the small town interposes a persuasive and convincing answer to the bill of particulars filed by Sinclair Lewis in support of his indictment against Gopher Prairie in his book "Main Street." "Gopher Prairie," as was known, was adopted by Mr. Lewis as an alias for Sauk Center, Minn., the somewhat attractive small city of which that writer is a native.

From among the good people of the little town who knew Mr. Lewis from infancy and who long silently deplored his caustic references to its alleged lack of charm and culture, there has emerged into public view Henry Johnson, professor emeritus of history, Teachers College, Columbia University.

Mr. Johnson's book is titled THE OTHER SIDE OF MAIN STREET (New York: Columbia University Press. $2.75). To the millions of Americans of whatever age who live, or have ever lived, in a small city, and on whichever side of Main Street or the railway track, the tempered and scholarly exposition of neighborly virtues and substantial culture under severe handicaps will appeal insistently and convincingly.

From the crude log cabin built by an industrious but somewhat improvident Swedish immigrant on the bleak Minnesota prairie, there emerged the boy Henrik Jönson, whose name was unpronounceable by a Yankee schoolma'am, and who accepted, then and there, the name bestowed. By the same simple process his father, Jöns, became plain John. We believe in, and sometimes impose Americanization.

The author's defense of Sauk Center is adequate, if not, to those more or less prejudiced, convincing. There are, however, illuminating exhibits, many of which may have escaped Mr. Lewis's notice. Possibly the most persuasive of these is Mr. Johnson himself. His modesty would probably forbid even a suggestion of this. His ambition, not inordinate or consuming, took him far from the first prairie town, but at first into other not much larger prairie towns.

One of these was Moorhead, also in Minnesota, where a Normal School, or Teachers College, had just been established. Moorehead, as it is remembered, was all on one side of "the track." The city was founded by Jay Cooke, pioneer capitalist and land-grant beneficiary, who long preceded Jim Hill and other builders of the empire beyond the Red River of the North.

It was there that Henry Johnson got his first unsavory taste of political mismanagement and municipal corruption. It didn't hurt him, but it did supply him with weapons which he turned into implements later extremely valuable.

"The Other Side of Main Street," quite happily, becomes a modestly phrased autobiography. It is a convincing brief in support of the American idea of equality and opportunity. As one reads he is convinced that what Henry Johnson, the Swedish immigrant boy, accomplished can be achieved by any boy or girl with courage and determination. From his easy chair he looks back across almost four score years, recalling many of those now no longer boys and girls whose useful lives he has had some part in directing. He should be content. — F. L. P.

The Wide Horizon

The Russian Way

By Eleanor Bisbee

Two trifling personal incidents in Russia just before there was a war stand out in my mind as small samples of something in the Russian character, which is looming very large in Stalin's attitude towards postwar settlements.

In Baku, in the summer of 1939, the local Intourist chief tore four days' worth of sight-seeing coupons from my Intourist book. I protested, I cajoled, I argued. My trip had just begun and I refused to be cheated out of anything. The chief listened most courteously, and, at every opportunity, quietly said, "You will still have enough coupons." I pointed out the American energy which would permit the full quota of sight-seeing and then some, instead of the original quota minus some. "You will have enough," he repeated.

I counted out the days of the trip on the fingers of both hands, and he helpfully tallied up with me all the days and weeks of my stay, and, in triumph, I said, "You see, I can use them," and he replied, "You will have enough." He kept the coupons and I did have enough and to spare. He knew that he knew the situation better than I did. If I was unwilling to see it, he would not argue, and, even if theoretical evidence was against him and even if he helped to build up that theoretical evidence, he would only repeat, "You will have enough."

* * *

In Tblissi (Tiflis) in Georgia, when I was ready to see the city, I was told, "You will go up the funicular railway." "No," said I, "I will not go up the funicular railway." I had been up enough of them here and there so that the very thought bored me. This time it was the Intourist chief who argued and cajoled. I agreed with the soundness of all his arguments and then I answered firmly: "I will not go up the funicular railway."

I did not want to see the Park of Culture and Rest at the top. I had seen my fill of Parks of Culture and Rest. I could see the unparalleled, unprecedented view quite well enough from the motor road just below the summit. Listening courteously to all this he finally beguilingly concluded the discussion, "Now you will take a rest, and then you will go up the funicular railway."

Then we all laughed, for his staff had joined in the effort to deal with me. I did rest, and when I came again, his secretary bustled forward to greet me with, "Now you will go up the . . ." "No," I interrupted. "Now I'll go to the cinema." At the end of another half hour, they paid my way to the cinema which I chose and let me go. They are sure that I have not "seen" Tblissi yet, and I was not forgiven, nor can I ever forget my "mistake."

The point that I derived from these little tempests in very small samovars, often repeated on the trip, was that an idea once established in the Russian mind is not dislodged by argument, nor, in the end, is it defended by argument. The Russian once convinced that he is in the right falls back on reiteration, such firm and persistent reiteration that an opponent must either co-operate or be prepared to have the idea haunt him forevermore.

* * *

It seems quite consistent to hear now vitally important reiterations coming from Russia. There is the din of reminders that the second front is due now. Also Stalin keeps saying that Russia expects re-establishment of former Russian boundaries after the war. That takes in, among other areas, the Baltic States. We have heard all about this before. It was repeated doggedly in 1938 and 1939 when the English and French missions to Moscow failed to secure a pact with Russia to head off the war. The fate of the Baltics was the immediate stumbling block on that occasion.

Since then, the Baltics have fallen into Russian hands, and then into German hands, and now Russia is again on the verge of recapturing them. We of the West have never been able to defend them. We have just been able to talk about them. No matter how much we talk, the echo always brings back the Russian reiteration that they are hers by rights. By what rights? Past possession and future defense needs are the answer. It has been the same answer for four years.

We cannot argue with the Russians when a thing is as clearly fixed in their minds as this. We must either meet the demand, or prepare ourselves for a difference of opinion at the peace conference, about which we cannot pretend surprise and which we shall not be able to laugh off with anything like nonchalance.

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